Routes to tour in Germany

The Rheingold Route

Garman roads will gat you there - to the Rhina, say, whare it flows daap in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cilffs are a remindar that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the rivar with thair cargoas. Bacharach. For those who are in mora of a hurry the going is faster on tha autobahn that runs alongaide

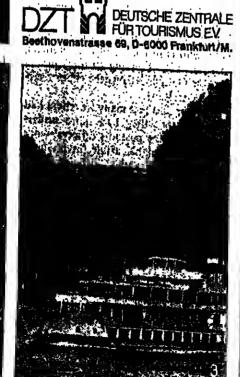
Bingen you must take the Rheingold Routa along the left bank and sea twica as much of tha landscape. Taka tha chalrift in Boppard and aniov an aven bettar view. Stay tha night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goar with its view of the Loreley Rock on tha other sida. And stroil round the romantic wina village of

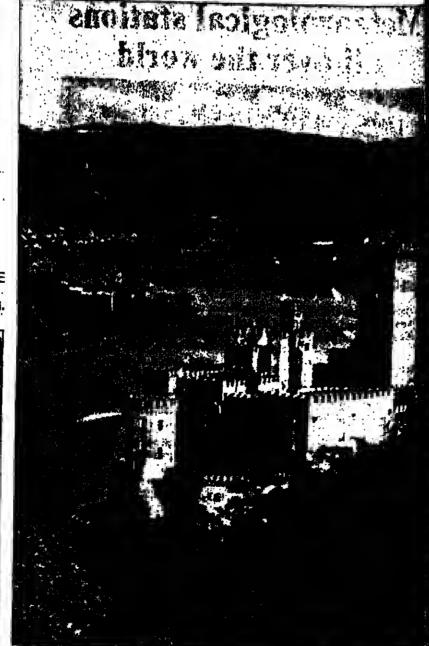
Visit Germany and let tha Rhaingold Route ba your



- 1 Bacharach 2 Obarwasei
- 3 The Loreley Rock
- 4 Boppard 5 Stolzanfeis Castle







The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Major Bonn policy aim to reduce East-West tension

elog East-West teasion is one of the main aims of Boan's foreign policy, Chancel-Kehl told the Bundestag in a major policy speech. He enderstood the security needs Il nations including the Soviet Union but said that nothing justified "the overarma-" of the Soviet Union. He did not mention the East Borlin cancellation of the Hor visit to Bonn, and did not respond to CSU calls for a toughor line against East h. He confirmed the principle of a single German citizenship. Boon policy would nue to be based on the Eastern Treaties. Top priority domestically was the battle isst inflation. He announced that the social security system would be overhauled that there would be tax changes to oncourage investment. He wants tougher measuprotect the environment. Chancellor Kohl called for a general "moral renewal" id that the coalition bolleved in old fashioned values.

he most striking thing about Chancellor Helmut Kohl'a polley speech

amburg, 15 May 1983

v-second your - No. 1084 - By air

repeated calls for united efforts ckiling existing problems and the posed, self-confident elucidation of w. government's intentions proa welcome alternative to the d of catastrophe spreeding within n

rity of the population. remsrk made towards the end of claration that "the gateway to the stands open" was greeted with of laughter from the opposition. certainly was a naive-sounding re-In view of the varied problems

18 the Federal Republic.
18th Kohl wasn't just out to inspire

IN THIS ISSUE

A-GERMAN-AFFAIRS ing the blame for Honacker's ECONOMY s government accusad seying a lot and doing nothing king tha thirat nation — at a profit inga, lina closurea plannad bid to cut huga rail dabt

ncellor Kohl did not allow his

merely a list of things he wants

with the emphasis he placed on

lissues, Economic and social is-

Chancellor emphasised in this

that the government is committ-

less involvement and to the en-

sement of Individual responsibili-olidarity and greater social free-

line with this, he referred to the re-

of the social market economy. He

the better of the economic crisis and salted that there was a long way to

msde no reference to a the recent

ke about the reasons for the disputes

received the main attention.

overnment policy declaration to

the confidence of the population in goneral or the business world in particu-

It's part of his nature to be confident and see the silver lining behind dark

Never would he be heard uttering the saying commonly used by Konrad Adenauer that "the situation has never been so serious".

For Kohl, thore's still hope even in the most difficult situation. Who knows - perhaps he is in this

respect just the kind of Chancellor the West Germans have been looking for ufter the years of depressed feelings.

There are certain problems in politics which can only then be really dook with successfully if they are tackled with a certain amount of naive zest and a first bellof that they can be solved.

In this respect, Kohl has greater similarity to Ludwig Erhard than to Konrad Adenauer, and the reaction of the parties in government to Kohl's speech was marked by on almost rollevod gratitude for the promises made by the Chancellor of a better future.

No-one can say after hearing the declaration whether these promises will be

Kohi did not go into the specific dotalla of such promises; some parts of his speech sounded as if he'd deleted those

preted as being actual promises and porhaps held against him at a later date. He had more to say on putting the it a real state of public finances back on to its

This is an area where there are likely to be political difficulties. But the government's solld parliamentary majority meons it should be able to take them

sections which could have been inter-

Although taxation and similar reliefs were promised for business, these were postponed until n later date with referonce to the high level of state indebted-

This would indicate that the stimulating momentum Kohl and his governmont ore hoping to provide for business activities will take a while to omergo.

There is no reproach in the confirmetion of the fact that the government declaration had nothing really new to say. about the most serious problem today, growing unemployment,

Kohl's 'remarks 'on' this point may well provide some encouragement for

Continued on page 3

Kohl's priority economic. social issues

- that is the conflict in the relationship between the two German states - he phrased his words in soch a way that aupport was drawn from all parts of the coalition.

Limited continuity is the operative expression here. He said that agreements with East Berlin would be devoloped further but that there must be a balance of give and take.

In referring to the East Bloc, Chancellor Kohl tonded to use the phraso "reduction in tension" rather than de-

The Opposition leader, Hana-Joohen

Vogol, whon it was his turn to spoak was self assured. His style, his factual approach, his oleverly developed arguments and his apparently unreserved acceptaoce of his role as leader of the applause.

However Kohl and Vogol have different ideas about what Germany should be like. Vogel's pessimism in the face of what he sees as difficulties and fears and even catastrophes were in contrast to Kohl's got-up-and-go mood of opti-

Vogel feels that Kohl's way of dealing with the problems at hand, reverting to the means used in the past, is wrong. Nevertheless the Bundestag saw a competent debate, it was carried out with the kind of respect for the opponont that Helmut Schmidt so often failed to give.

(Frankfürter Allgemeine Zeltung für Deutschland, 5 Mey 1983)



Speech makes

Helmut Kohl'a second government policy speech had no poisonous sting neither on domestic hor foreign

This does not, however, mean that there was no substance in what he said.

The Chancellor certainly murked out u framework for the much promised

The government will be making full use of market economy means to set nbout solving problems, whother in the fields of economic, financial or social

Market-oconomy hore stands for rewarding achievement and restricting state assistance and intervention.

The government doesn't want to see this misintorpreted as the inevitable result of financial bottlenecks.

There is a principlo of a regulating polley behind this approach. It's all part of what Helmut Koul um-

bitiously refers to as the spiritual rene-This consists among other things of the conviction that the society is as healthy as the sum of its smallest cells,

Lelits families. Kohi is hoping that the family as an institution will provide added momentum for the humanisation of industrial

In his opinion there is no afternative to the family and yet alternatives within

The status of the woman and mother should receive greater respect. Kohl also promised more assistance in matters relating to taxation and insurance.

And yet all this is nothing now, ut most confirmation of what Kohi has already said since he was first elected Continued on page 3



family affair

French foreign polloy is on the horns of a dilemma: Paris would like to play the part of an independent opposito number to Moscow. So it keeps aloof from Atlantic Integration, demonstrates Independence and msintains an expensive nuclear deterrenj.

But France has realised for years that were it not for the protection of the Atlantle alliance and for its close ties with America and the Federal Republic of Germany It would be in danger and its elaims to Independence would secon even more unrealistic.

. In a nutshell, were it not for the US nuclear chield over Western Europe, no metter how thin it might bave growo in nuclear torms, ne Freech envoy could possibly eit at the same table as the great powers with any claim to equal

The five-year defence plan just approved by the French Cebinet underilnes the dilemma. The foremost terget of defence planning for 1984-88 ie further reinforcement of France's nuclear force de frappe.

A sixth and accenth strategic nuclear aubmarine are te be bought and new missiles with the macabre name of Hades are to be commissioned.

Yet modernication of conventional armour, cepecially tanks and anti-tank weapons, it to be postpened, while the oumber of French servicemen is to be

This decision was reached regardless of the express advice of the French government's military advisors. The army C-ln-C even resigned in March over the

It certainly seems to contradict what the French Foreign Minister told the National Assembly last July when he drew their attention urgently and in de-tall to the danger of a conventional imbalance in Europe.

Yet the five-year plan is nonetheless in keeping with the Fronch national interest, while at the time running counter to that of Western Europe, including the Federal Republic of Germany.

A basic conviction shared by Western specialists on security policy and military stratagy is that reliance on ouclear weapons must be reduced.

THE BALANCE OF POWER

French dilemma underlined in new defence plan

The crisis in credibility of Western last January M. Mitterrand explained in deterrent strategy centres very much on thie point, especially with young peo-

All politicians are well aware that most people would first like to see a drastic negotiated reduction to the number of nuclear weapons. Most, including the Freech, would agree.

But M. Mitterrand himself has announced that France will only be taking part in nuclear disarmament talks once the superpowers have reduced the edge they enjoy over France.

There could hardly be a less likely prospect. Paris is likelier to build even more nuclear weapons. In his epeech to the Bonn Bundestag

Thea Mr Andropov returns to his

bolldays (May Day and VE Day) he will be confronted with a view of the

world altogether different from the offi-

May Day parades, with plak paper

flowers and organised processioos of

factory workers in the capital cities of

Soviet republics painted a picture of

everything being fer the best in the best

The unpleasant truth he faces is less a

mattar of the continued dissatisfaction

and anti-government demonstrations in

Poland, which amount, among other

things, to a rejection of the Soviet

It is that Moscow ties with the Weet

heve deteriorated to such an extent

elece Mr Andropov teok over that So-

vict preetige in the Third and Fourth

In resurrecting the classic policy of

conjainment the United States has un-

deniably contributed toward the current

World has suffered as a result.

isolation of the Soviet Union.

of all possible socialist worlds.

cial version.

V desk in the Kremlin after the May

detail why he was keen on close Frenco-German cooperation in the eccurity and inilitary sectore. But many lletenera overheard his

comment that the two countries' situa-: tions were different for historical reusons and that liletory lied not been writtan by him or by France clone. That can only have meant that the

present situation and the imbalance between France and tha Federel Republic was tha consequence of a war begun by Germany and won, or partly won, by France. Thus French troops in Berlin are both

symbol of the past and a pledge for a

America's contribution hes doubtless

been decisive, but the anti-Communist,

anti-Soviet policy pursued by President

Resgan is mere than a mero flight of

ti is an expression of mistrust of the

USSR, its ideology and its oims in

world offairs that is shared by the US

public, and this mistrust has intensified

In Western Europe and the Far East

The West has turned its back on Mos-

cow. Angrily and without the slightest

sign of diplomatic courtesy the Soviet

press and Soviel officials are busy tak-

ing countries ond governments to task

that used to be regarded as people one

could talk with, such se the British, Ja-

panese, French and Italians,

arguably be used to describe is plom.

of the climete of opinion in the

Mr Andropov goes back to wol Policy aims

position.

to face the horrible truth

German reconciliation, the WORLD AFFAIRS Konrad Adenauer and Chaulle, would have feet efficiently spanish premier looks for mon Western European police. Spanish premier looks for Thet cun hardly be accome means of the philosophy that Weshington ure to ensure by ventionel weaponry that Francopportunity of giving nuclears pain's Socialist Prime Minister, Formation of the philosophy that Francopportunity of giving nuclears pain's Socialist Prime Minister, Formation of the philosophy that Francopportunity of giving nuclears pain's Socialist Prime Minister, Formation of the philosophy that the philosophy the philosophy that the philosophy the philosophy that the philosophy the philosophy the philosoph help in bid to join EEC

Despite the French President for his country's bid to join the

rences to the contrary, Bond or Gonzalez visited Bonn this briefed in advance about the plan and ant even told for such that newer at the end of last year. French forces were to be side to power at this end of last year. fold Chancellor Kohl bluntly that

France and Germany as was unlikely to give full support other, and both need the United Seen settled.

but they can only hope to been settled.

pertners of Washington and the Internet of the set aside egoing in the Common Market.

Ing nucleor egoism, in favore their Genzalez visit came, fittingly, tern European intogration.

IVallus many is in the chair at the European (Stutigare Zeitung, it immunity. This added importance, al-

coping new lines of approach, such as

Moscow egeinst all and all and the unions, the government

Moscow is u catchphrase the no brilliant idees for solving this

Other countries have two hadion also leads to the ereation of backs on Moscow not menty k lobs is, at least up to now, unpro-

is ulso the result of a South the emphasis of the allegionce to the policy that has relied for the stance and the will of the government on constant dropping was true about European unity belongs sions.

The inundation of disaminating of deglaretiens of friendship to possis by Moscow and measurables, such as the USA and

clerations of Soviet willingness times.

The other hand, the comments dibility when Soviet policy a GDR did contain a few changes in sinces.

Moscow has belied its proper lies tone was a strade more demand-means of propaganda in Swar and the currying of favour which capionage in France, military and the currying of favour which tion in Scandinavia (the swarp cellor was gone.

wever, just like the economic ex-

e assertion that increased capital

So neither are unduly keen to see

An additional drawback for Senor Gonzaloz is that Spain's membership bld has been coupled with Portugai's,

Portugal's economio problems ere even graver than Spain's, and despite Portuguese Socielist Mario Soarez' vietory at the polls he seems sure to have difficulty in forming a government.

The Chancellor was more insistent

Perhaps Kohl himself would not bavo gone this far had it not been for the in-

change in foreign policies or in tho particular praisons and the country of

The 'Chancellor's words will soon have to sland the test of actual political action; at the European summit to be in Stuttgart in Juno; at the world economle summit in Williamsburg at the end of May; during the Chancellor's vieit to Moscow in Joly, not forgetting the pres-sures of overall economic developments and the effect on the employment situa-

Hans Schmitz (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 May 1983)

Kohl's assurunce that Spain could rely on German support in its EEC member-Germany'e turn in the chalr cods with the Stuttgart Common Market summit In June. By thea neithar complex acgo-

problems are likely to have been solved. The Germans have long realised that Spain can hardly be expected to show unbounden commitment to Nato until it derives full benefit from memberehip of the European Community.

tiations on finances aor tough customs

Both Socialist-run Fracee end Toryrun Britain are dragging their feet en this lesue. They seam to be keen on European political and economic integration only es long os it costs them noth-

Similar considerations are to blame for the walt-and-see attitude adopted by ttaly and Greece. Neither relish the prospect of Spanish compatition in the citrus fruit and wine tradec.

Spein and Portugal as new members, especially as offset payments seem sure to be less generous in a 12-member

Spain has great hopes of Germany's chairmanship of the EEC Council of Ministers, especially es aftar the Stuttgart summit there, can be no ruling: out an Intermission on accession talks for Spain and Portugal even in Bonna

The next country to chair the Council of Ministers will be Greece, which is in no hurry to see Spain in the EEC.

Peter Matthes (Kieler Nachrichten, 4 May 1983)

Family affair

Wolfgang Wagner

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 May (983)

co hie magnificent election victoowever, Kohl has begun to feel the s and burdens of a coalition goment, and things camo to a head dramatic freuding between the hd the PDP on the course to be in the Deutschlandpolltlk.

my hought that this might overthe government policy state. But it didn't. tf anything, Kohl's was a bleasant surprise.

sistements made on allegiance to SA and to the alliance were not ited by the sometimes unbearable ofionalism which was characteristic

> layed it straight whan talking e Soviet Union and the GDR. emphasis of the aims and at the lime limitations to German Ostpo-

litik as defined in existing agreements und by a decision by the Federal Constitutional Court is not likely to hurt anyone'e feelings.

They are part of the realities oxisting at the time of the Brandt and Sohmidt

about the fiexibility the Soviet Union chould show at the Geneva taiks, Ha made an offer of cooperation and regular dialogue. La partir de la companya de la compan

There are certainly no signs of a

Deutschlandpolitik and this deserves

tion.



Madrid seeks a loose alliance with Latin American nations

tuals from Spain, Portugal and 19 Letin American countries have met in Madrid under the heading "Ibero-America: A Gethering la Democracy."

The meeting formed part of an ambitlous plan by Spain's Scelalisi Premier Folipe Gonzelez that may have been prompted by the Socialist Internetional but is very much in keeping with histeric precedents. ..

What he has in mind is the political activation of ibero-America in the form of a loese alliance along the lines of the Anglo-Saxon world.

While visiting Bonn Senor Gonzalez sals in a interview with Die Welt that tha lbero-American world, ond that ineluded Spain and Portugal, had more in common that its Anglo-Saxon countar-

Yet in the concert of world affairs its viewe held no weight ot all when the time came to reach decisions. The aim must be to arrive at neutral and nonaligned atatus for Latin America:

An example of the influence onvisaged was the Contadora conference of Foreign Ministers from Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia.

They conferred in a bid to prevent Central America from being transformed into the sceno of an international political dispute along the lines of Vict-

The bld was triggered by Soviet attempts to extent the communist estellite system to Central America that logically led to the US response en El Salvador

The United States is acting in self-defence and what it sees as its national inerest. It will continue to have to do so for as long as no-one takes the regional initietive in Latin America itself,

Contadora, marked, the baginning of such a bld. Together with other countries the four founder-members of what is planned as an informal organisation want to launch a bloo that will consolidate and maintain the independance of

Spain played a substantial pert in arranging for the conference, both the idea and its implementation, by making its diplomatic facilities in the countries concerned available to aupervise prepa-

Thai was exactly what King Juan Carlos of Spain had in mind when, in

rep-ranking politicians and intellac- Cartagena da las Indias, Colombia, in 1976, he called for Spain and the Ibero-American ctates to jointly counteract the "reality of external threat and eggression."

Coaflicts, he said, must be resolved jeintly. That naturally deesn't mean that the new political initiative can forestall each and every revolution or coup, whether left- or right-wing.

The crucial yardstick remains the abuse of a member-country by a foreign nower and satellite etatus as a possible

utcome of vielent change: Spain would prefer not to play sim-

ply the role of an intermediary in this

That would amount to an admission that it is merely an outsider.

Spain would like to be of both Buropo and America, closely linked by emotional and blood tles with the Ibero-American countries. It sees them as sister-countries and has long ceased to regard Itself as the mothercountry.

But it will owe any weight it carries in an Ibero-American context to its memborship, of the North Atlantic pact, which was one of the lesues Seffor Gonzales discussed in Bonn.

The Atlantic dimension of the Ibero-American concept can be established in close cooperational between Portugal Angola and Brazil.

'Statesmen' in countries' along the Atlantic coastline of South America have been expecting Nato's brief to be extended to the South Atlantic over sinco the Rod Fleet has moved in an established logistical bases in Luanda and

As this has falled to happeo they set sup some years ago a system of theli

Oa a bilateral basis the navies of Coiombia, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina operate slongside US and other Nato naval units, including German in-gates and submarines.

This Atlantic concept was admittedly

hard hit by the Falkslands war, but Spain could have a valuable contribution to its restoration to make.

Military security, referred by the Spanish Foreign Miniater as the first di-measion of politics, is a prerequisite of neutrality and non-alignment and of political and cultural autonomy.

(Die Welt, 4 Muy 1983)

Soviet warheads offer a step in the right direction

Tho Soviet leader. Mr Andropoy, told Herr Honeckor in Moscow that the Soviet Union was williag to negotiate a missile balance in Burope in terms

of how many warheads each side has. The East Germao leader promptly welcomed this oew peace bid. But all that was new about it, was [bat il, was the first time it had been made by Mr

The West has always called for a turning point in the terms of reference combat airenath is based, and Mr Andropov was not the first to take up the idea of basing comparisons on the number of warheads

On, 24 February the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, first made the proposal, using virtually the same words as Mr Andropov was later to

At a 2 April press conference Mr. Gromyko made the suggestion out to be nothing less than a bright idea of his

It will have been no colocidence that Mrs 4 of Condition

be suddenly realised the need for a balance of warheeds. A day earlier the Soviet Defonce Minisjer, Marshal Usti-nov, insisted in a public statement on any balance being struck in terms of the numbee of missiles deployed by each

This was a criterion of balance that had always been unacceptable to the West, and the Soviet Defeoce Ministry has always been etrictly opposed to any more balenced yardstick.

The West's objection is that the Kremlin has more than one warhead per missile, thereby upsetting any ba-lance in terms of missile numbers.

Mr. Gromyko's proposal, which has now been taken up by Mr. Andropov, throws an Interesting light on the Soviet Foreign Minister's gain io stature as an

Andropov man in the polithureau.
This stature was reflected some weeks ago when Mr Gromyko was promoted to First Deputy Prime Minister,

The warhead criterion has, at all evenls, now been endorsed by the Sovict leader, end that is a step forward even though it may not mean Moscow 12.5 - 135 million from

will succeed in changing its spots in Ge-

The Kremlin still insists on British and French medium-range missiles being included to the equation, so

agreement need not be reached. Warhead parity constitutes a concession by the Kremlin over British and French missiles. The Soviet missiles having only half the destructive power.

The three warheads of the Soviet SS-20 inisalles pack less ouclear punch on average, than the payloads on board Anglo French missiles,

By the terms proposed by Mr Gromy ko and Mr Andropov the Euromissile balance exclide be all follows: Britain and France bave 290 warheads installed in 162 missiles based in Europe. The Soviet Union would retain 290 warheads installed in 97 SS-20s.

Moscow would have to scrap at least 125 missiles on at least withdraw them well bebind the Urals,

These figures do not take into account American, British, French and Russian nuclear bombers, for which the Soviet Union feels a balance ought also to be negotiated,

The Soviet Union continues to ignore the overall context of the conventional auperiority of Warsaw Pact forces in the European balance of power. Willided Schaler

traded and point bullety of the

(Rheinische Post, 5 May 1983)

Conlinued from page 1 Reagan administration, which i lations by Moscow, show on a facility and of legislation passed

Russians are incapable of a appraisal of their ties with the present important political difference Moscow really believes that it lime, however, was that Kohl is policy and not its own has proceed by the strength of an elective present state of affairs.

sightings) and dog-in-a-mage

power policies as in respect of

The West is alck and tired

Massive accusations levels

blandlehments and no longer

rial cialms on Japan.

word of them.

the present state of affairs.

ant German aring

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AD TIME INTERPRETATION THE GENELAR TRADERS OF PROBABLES AND PROBABLES AND THE SECOND TO THE TAKEN THE SECOND TO THE TAKEN THE SECOND TO THE TAKEN THE SECOND THE THE SECOND THE

INTRA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

Laying blame for Honecker's cancelled visit: air thick with accusations

ceusations ere flying thick and fast Ain Bonn: just whose fault is it exactly thet Honecker's vielt to the Fe-nucleer medium-range missiles simed et ders! Republic has been called off?

The choices (In barrier position) ere: Honecker himself, the hawks in the GDR politburo, the Seviet Union, the hewks in the CDU/CSU, the West German press, Franz Jesaf Strauss, the Warsaw Pact and (only an outsider) Chancellor Kohl.

Honecker's decision to remein in East Berlin bas certainly echieved some things: relations between the German etates have hit a low point end tension over Deutschlandpolitik between the various factions in Bonn hes increased.

Chanceller Kehl found out about the decision during his visit to Italy. His deputy, Fereign Minister Haos-Dietrich Genscher, heard about it In the news.

Jürgen Möllemenn, Minister of Stata at the Foreign Office, end Berndt von Staden, a State Secretary, found out in the merning newspapers.

The Foreign Office could only shake its heed at the apperent lack of communication between itself end the Federal Chenceliery.

Explanations differ

Explenations about the decision itself differ depending on who you talk to, fereign policy politicians er intra-German affairs politicians.

The former are used to thinking in mere global terms. They see the mere Important conflicts between the superpowers as the real reasons for Henockar's action a pleusible explenation.

The Soviet Union een certainly heve no interest in sealing Honecker visit the Federal Republic in eutumn, when Benn end its Allies will be setting up the Eastern blec.

If this interpretation is correct, it would mean that the efforts by both German gevernments to keep the East-West conflict out of German-German relations has failed.

Other politicians bave more basic expienatioos to offer, Egon Behr, fer example, points out the aggravetico of the political moed of hysteria, with Franz Josef Strauss deing most of the aggravating.

Möllemann, whe usually doesn't restrain himself teo much when criticising Strauss, ragards the "nonsence in Munich" as a merely "regional disruptiva

This elene cannot have been the main reason, es the Federal government itself hed behaved fairly.

Behr does net egree. Although Kohl could oot be accused of bad Intent he hed not stated his position "as cleeriy as poasible"

Unlike Kehl, who views Honecker's reaction as "incomprehensibla". Behr fiods it "understendable" albeit regretteble and inepproprieta.

He refers to the first visit by the GDR'e Prime Minister, Willi Steph, in Kassel, "where vast numbers of police were required to keep the demenstrations under control".

In view of the press commenteries, such as Die Welt, which referred to Honeeker's intended visit es undesirabla, Honecker wes net wrong to expect similer nasty reections.

In the sparse werde of Chancellor Kohl's press spokesmen Diether Stoize, the Chancellor regards the metter of the further fate of en invitetion to Honeoker es "ciesed".

Whether the invitation still exists or has been drepped: "the mutter is clos-

Whether Kohl will try to resume contect by ringing up the East German leader, "tha matter is closed".

Stolze only had this to say: when Chancellor Kohl rang up Erioli Honeckar after the first berdar "ineldent" end told Honeckar thet as u sign of protest he would refuse to receive his negotintor, Günther Mittag, Honecker nieda no mention at all of his plnnned visit.

No cover up

FDP politicians heve welcomed the fect that even leading CSU politicians in perliement are not trying to cover up the strong language and disruptive action from Munich.

However, they disturbing eigns recently, in particular from the clinirmun of the CDU/CSU parliementery purty, Alfred Dregger, that a turnabout in the Deutschlandpolitik is in the eir.

Are we approaching e generui "lec Age", es one journelist tried to find out from the government spokeemen?

Or ere we about to "fall beck into the Cold War", a feer expressed by Opposition leeder Hans-Joehen Vogel?

At least the terminology used would indicate a return to the lenguege of years gone by.

The deputy cheirman of the FDP's parliamentary party, Cronenberg, for example, has again spoken of the "Iron

> Gerd Rauhaus (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 30 April 1983)

Checkpoint deaths row not main reason for change of mind



The logical conclusion: call off the

The decision came suddenly and it

surprised Bonn. Bonn's reaction left no

doubt that both government end oppo-

sition do not went to place even greeter

Chencellor Kohi said the increased

tension was not Bonn's fault. East Ger-

Kohi sald the cancelletion did not

mean that the Bast Berlin leedership

Bonn's aim remained to improve the si-

It was loft to the Opposition leader in

Bonn, Hens-Jochen Vogel, to utter the

hersh words. He seid he regretted Hon-

ecker's decision, It was a "bitter setback

in German-German relations."

tuation for Germans in both states.

two statee.

many said it was.

It seems that East Berlin has realised that the chances of a successful visit were waning — and euccessful would have meant influencing Bonn policy on

It is an Issue that has been for some tima causing teneion between East and West. When a German-German meeting is held, vitally important matters are discussed.

For Kohl, Improving the situation for people in the whole of Germany is a major aim.

For Honecker, it is disarmement. He had the intention, and probably the instructions, to persuado Chancellor Kohl to modify his clear-cut either-or pelicy! had been relieved of the obligation to success in Geneva or miesiles in Eurotry and improve relations. He said

But now East Berlin and Mospow probably reciise that Bonn will not ba persuaded to change its mind. Perhaps they also realise that they have over estimated the influence of the peace mar-

But East Beriin should eek itseif whether it might not be over reacting.

One can only hope that this welcome agreement between the Chancellor and the SPD leader will be roflected in relations between government and the Op-

In Munich, the Bavarien CSU leader, Franz Josef Strauss, has only been helping to increase the tension with his outbursts, Kohi end Vogel probebly bave

The "reason" given by Honecker for his decision, that various press commentaries hed worsened relations, was recognised by the Chancellor as a cheap pretext.

Kobl dryly sold that it is generally known that freedom of the press exists In the Federel Republic of Germeny.

Chancellor Kohl knows only too well thet the East Germen leader is aware of the difference between the tightly controlled political commenteries in East Germany and the altuetion in the West.

Axel Ostrowski (Kteler Nachrichten, 30 April (923) East Berling ewer and fewer werking people feel oing te a trade union labour demon-

The union's prestige was badiy hit by play it Sallegetions of financiel impropriety in ion-owned housing cerporation.

Many unloo members will heve felt at was yet another reeson for meking Stiddeulsche Zoille outing into the country rether then rading with the Red Fleg in the name

Yet there was no lack of tepics thet lic decision by the East Represented commitment this year. It wee or Erleh I tonceker to case 50th anniversary of the ebelltion of posed visit to the Federal Repetrada unions by the Nazis.

dramatic but it is not a catastraff was they who meda attendence at Yet the cancellation, even key Day parades compulsory while visit was not 100 per cent can taking up working-class organisa-seund a warning which should be end imprise ning or murdering

criously.

The government in Bonn to After the wer the unions learnt the stund solidly behind its home ton of the infighting and disputes at made it so easy for the Third Reich

The issue hes thrown up for crush tha trade union movament. differences between the CDU They reergeoisad as singla lodustriel CSU. Chancellor Kehl said he bons, with oo party-pelitical bias, and step was incomprehensible Atterged as a powerful counterweight to said it was logical in view of their erstwhile areb-enemy, capital.
brouheha over GDR checkpost as the economy regained momeotum
Franz Josef Strauss, chief all elerole changed to that of social part-

Honecker's decision.

ly more reesonable policies

through end consistency will

cided to play it sefe. That n

ecker will only come when it

that the advantages will be get

any risk of running into uncer

this move is not known.

policy in Bonn.

and his party have done thism, of co-custodians of prosperity and talk and act in such a way the tranters of greater justice end equali-ker's elecision was olmost to the unions today are recognised orhave been taken. Taik of mutanissilens with political influence and horder probably touched a natural undisputed steblising function in democratle system.

But what huppened at the Maoy of their wage and social dacheckpoints and the subsequenteds have already been met, a process the Federal Republic for the cilitated by the pest-war economic tions were alone not the nativity knew in German as the Wistbeliswunder, or economic mirecia.

■ THE WORKFORCE

Trade union appeal fades in a changing society

mony are among the highest in the industriolised West.

But since the worldwide recession hes brought this Idyll to an abrupt end end made econemy the order of the day the trade unions have found it hard to edapt to their new role.

The gevenment has no cash to spare end unemployment is on the increase, leaving little leeway for sharing the proceeds along traditional lines.

What is more, working people have come to see themselves differently. Affluenea has mada them feel middla-class. They ere less susceptible to the pethos of sociel criticism and charier of larga organisations.

What whita- and blue-collar workers today expect of the trade unions is first and foremost protection from less of jobe end incomes.

Key clessie trada union demands such es the call for equal représentetions on boards of directors are barely andorsed aven by members.

So unloo officiels face a renk and flie that is assy-going and little inclined to aggressien. Union mambers are also allergle to skelatons in the trede unions' eupboard, such as the Neue Heimat

The repercuseions of this creeping elianation are particularly keenly felt by The CSU's eggressive relocated Decades of economic growth have o way of expressing its distributed it possible to make welfers proviwith the CDU over Deutschie logs for virtuelly all sectors of society,
The probability is that Koward wages and sociel security in Ger-

union werk, while critical youngsters who ought to be the pepper and epico of the trade unions are likawisa looking elsewhere.

The union machinery as they sea it is toe established, teo cumbersome end toe big. Small is beautiful is a slegan that has not passed the union meve-

Progressive young people are tending to give preference to a principle that is more cooservative, with a liberal tinge: the idea of self-beip in small and manageeble groups without hlararchical structures and without geverning bedles restehed by stultification.

Self-realisation is today's slogan, end young people tend te see it as deing their own thing for themselves and others of similar parsuasiens, but alse for the socially disadvantaged.

Self-help groups do away with what tha young find so distesteful about esteblished organisations. They rely on spentanelty and ametien rather than rules and a functional approach.

The contrest can be demonstreted in examplery fashion with reference to relations between the trade unions and

For a trade unionist committed to discipline and solidarity the Green MPs in Bonn, with their principla of rotation, are bound to appear chaotic.

Conversaly, supporters of the aitemative mevement can herdly fall to view

But the Einst Berlin leaders Rich Germans just keep getting richer, discovers survey

"Explosive Increases in wealth end

clear: Bunn is in even iess of straithiest in terms of both income ond than East Oermeny to subject the wealth, says a Bonn economic Oermun relationship to shap a social research institute.

since the Federal Republic was the average household is seed to nuation: it wents special relative emessed wealth and property to keep on developing.

**Alue of roughly DM230,000, end

These are sims which the test does not include pension rights men government has great designed DM130,000.

pureuing against the normal of the Germen in 25 is said to belong historical developments. Honecker's move certain arter of the population are members

taken without consultation to householde worth et least Whether he only received in the Bonn institute (its board chairwae in fact urged in any way is CDU economic affairs expert this move is not known.

In this respect, Osipolitic sunderstood Revolution.
ceolrei issuo during the website is sai attampt to enalyse the finaning Kohi visit to Moscow in Japan Position of privete households on basis of the latest figures. The lest

Even if the exact motives be basis of the latest figures. The lest necker's decision cannot be parable survey wes in 1970. this does not mean that the case loth Professor Bledenkopf and the of the visit represents a wind of the institute, Meinhard Miegol, Chencellor Kohi's efforts for which findings are little short of sensa-

Nobody seems to remember in the 1950s alone the increase in per mut Schmidt, when he was the like netional income in reel terms also initially postponed his in twice what it had been between German German meeting in gate 500 and 1950.

Schmidt called off his initial long-term historical comparison rewrong time, and then held he in the 1950s and 1960s was exceptionat the wrong time.

Who knows whether Erick hand cannot be expected to continue might not in the end do the same the interest of the fereaceable future, the authors

temerkable increases in absoluto 1970s.

Deople in the Federel Republic of terms may still occur, but in reletive This latest move has made and Germany ero among the world's terms they will be much more modest thon in the post-wer boom period.

> incomes will not recur In the foreseceble future," they forecast. A further conclusion reached is that

> in comparison with many comperable countries, income and wealth trends of private householde continued to progress well in the 1970s.

> The cleer winners were the households of civil servants, white-collar workers, peneloners. The relative losers were farmers, the self-employed and blue-collar workers.

> In terms of the number of people per household "larger families with ehlldren have tended to lose ground in the income and wealth stakes, whoreas substantially at the larger households' expense or themselves made below-everage progress."

In recent years the eector of the population that is poorest off hae grown even poorer in relativo terms, but it has elso clearly declined in oumber.

The number of really wealthy West Germane is also said to have declined,

Politicians, the institute sevs, definitely must respond to the changes io these key economio and sociel deta: especially in view of the progressive population decline in the wake of above-average growth until the eerly-

Since the turn of the century the averege age of the population as a whole has increased to 45, while the proportien of over-65s has trebled end that of undar-18s hes been halved,

This is said to mean that the sociei security system will need edepting to current economic and social circumstances and the regulroments the population fl-

Politics, ceonomics and society must work on the assumption that trends have changed for good in the wake of demographie end economic changes over the pest few decades.

The institute will not be publishing for several months a further section o tho report that goes into the political consequences it feals need drewing.

But it recommends in the section now published a chaoge of emphysis in social security.

Someone who is unomployed, the report points out, receives most money from the state in the first fow mooths of

The longer he or sho is unemployed, the lower tho unemployment benefit gets. Since most people who ere out of work usually have some money set aside, why not dispeose with benefits entirely or in part for an initiol period and set more aside for long-term unemployment?

Similar considerations could apply to siekness benofit.

If the current crisis is to be succeesfully hendled, the report conclodes, society will need to deal satisfactorily with prosperity-releted changes in all spheres of life.

(General-Anzelger Bonn, 28 April 1983)

the 'functioning functionary' as a stoege of the power set-up.

If the unions are to enlist tha support of young ectivists for their cause they must show greater ewareness of what is geing on smong the yeuthful rank ond

Not every epprentice who votes for the Greens at age 18 is a traitor to the working-class cause.

The DGB, Germany's Düsseldorfbased trades union confederation, has come to realise that environmental protection and jebs are oot necessarily mutually exclusive.

But if the unions are to regain credibillty amongst tha young they will have to be more epen, more flexible and more imaginative (and imaginative in their wage demands too).

Reactivation of small-scala aelf-help groups such as the cooperatives ware in their early days might be one such op-

Leisure activities end educational opportunities ere a major challenge for the unions to take up et a time whoo public monay is less end less reodily available.

The struggle against unemployment may enjoy priority but these other issues eught net to be forgotten. If the point were taken, May Day meetings might one day regain their cratwhile at-Suse Weidenbach

(Stuttgarter Zellung, 30 April (983)

Moderation the tone of May Day speeches

Aranz Steinkübler, the firebrand Stuttgart regional secretary of IG Metall, the iron end steel workers' unlen, was the odd man out at thie yeer's May Dey demonstrations.

He seunded a shrill note, whoreas the general Impression at May Dey meetings was one of moderation, doubtless due in part to record unemployorent.

The generally medarato line of argument proves that the unions have long come te apprecinto economic exigencies and to take them into account,

One such realisation is the fact that jobs are going to be e acurce commodity

That is probably why politicians have decided to toke up the trade union proposei for a shorter working week ond si-

It may also be why everyone is so keen to get to grips with unemployment as e problem with eoclal, economic and morel repercussions. May Day addrosses provided and op-

portunity to review progress on blds to reduce the amount of time pcopie spend et work. The number of people whose views can be taken seriously who bave come

out in fevour of somo such measure seems steadily to have increased. Even within the Bonn government there is probably majority support for shorter working hours, always assuming

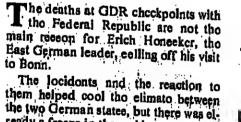
a vote ever needed taking. Fewer and fewer union officials persist in calling for a chorter working week on full pey.

That is important because as far as the government and a probablo majority in the coalition perties is concerned a shorter working week on less than full pey is the only feasible option.

The trend is dafinitely toward mejority support in Parliement for working aliorter hours es a means of fighting unemployment.

> Albin Andrée (Nordwest Zeitung, 2 May 1983)





THE ECONOMY

The government accused of saying a lot and doing little

Tba spring report by the German research institutes has net much good news for the gevern-

Chancellor Kehl's coalitien, which took over power with the intention of changing econemie aed financial pelicles, is criticized on economic, finencial and social grounds.

The government la accused of having said a lot hut of having done little.

The institutes do see signs of a gradual economic recovery. But cot hecunsa of the government's efforts. It is hecause of a more relaxed monetary poliey and by the expectations that the coalition would actually de what it said.

Spending cuts 'not enough'

The Bonn government's economic steps have run into criticism from the conservativa majority of the economle research institutes.

The govarnment has cut hack public spending, put the hrakes on public deht, removed cortain social benafits and in has given companies roors tax incenti-

In doing so it has followed expert advice. But this has not esved it from the hludgeon of the inetitutes' spring re-

The cuts in spending are much teo low, they complain.

The measuree designed to help finance economie ald, euch aa the increase in value added tax or the special investment levy, are even regarded as steps in the wrong direction.

Of course tha experts may be wrong themselvee. The government would be wise not to follow their advice.

They may well be hrimming over with noble principles of responsibility and the willingness to achieve greater things, yet they cannot free themselves from contradiction.

The government is asked to bring

ployment benefit and pension echemes ought to he dropped and such increasee

to come from? Who is going to finance

the pensions? What is going to happen to the steel

Scientific experts do not have to answer questions like this. The govern-

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 3 May 1983)

The experts refer to this as en "advance in confidence".

The political parties have receted to the report in line with well-worn rituals. Economic-policy spokesmen eppeer and speak of confirmation.

The SPD sees the clear confirmation of its fears and wornes, the CDU/CSU of its diagnesis that the turning point is indeed a thing of the presant.

The FDP regards the report as a confirmation of its own basic positions.

Even the Faderal Minister of Econemics, Couet Otto Lamhsdorff, who eliculd really react in a more subdued way in the face of the considerable critieism levelled against him, cannot avoid the formula of confirmation.

All groups are able to quote the passages in the report hest suited to thair

The government and the two coalltion parties, for example, single out the facts that econemic revival is undar way and that the absolute low of this slack period bas been overcome much faster predicted by the economic reeearch institutes half a year ago.

The opposition points out tha fuet that unemployment is expected to rise te 2.8 millien hy next spring and all too readily underlines the "cenfirmation" hy the economic institutes that the government's course lacks clarity, consistency and thus credibility and that a lasting upward development is in no

The institutes themselves must eccept seme the blame for the varied echoes of

Monthly price-change reports in the Federal Republic of Germany

In January the rale of price increases

dropped below the 4 per cent merk for

are good news these days.

the first time in 31/2 years.

reactions to the report, for it offers a variety of essessments.

First, there are doubts as to whother what has been beppening to the economy over the pest few months can be classed as a husiness-cyclo upswing.

There are also doubts us to whether the improvement le sufficient to turn investment ectivities into a motor for selfsastaining expansien.

On one hand, the predletion is made that the recovery will continue; in another saction of the report there are fears that this recovery may hegin to flag during the year.

Than there is confilet over tha most suituble strategy. Most of the institutes ask for tax reliefs and a reduction in public spending, whereas a minority say the risk is too great and the fear le expressed that If the economy takes this consolidation path it will inevitably find itself confronted with even greater

The majority of the institutes, on the other band, supports a catelogue of demands designed to reduce state interventions, demands similar to those recommended to the government hy its own advisory hoard of experts.

The concept put forward by the institutes may well be logical and compect in terms of economic science.

The considerations made may well be of value as a point of reference and even economie policies subject to the pressurce to act exerted by the "real" economic world cannot do without models based on "pure theory".

1983 predictions frewers in the Federal Republic of Germany are casting an envious Economic institutes' spring took not st colleagues in this soft drinks

manufacturers of mineral water, sement drinks and fruit juices are hed 1976; when beer sales hit re-

pe bad an extremely, hot sumiii 1976. — Ed] illers are also struggling in tha of coming increases in taxes, on

Their production fell by 15 per (sparkling wine) producers are ing it hard to cope with the re-

an lecreased tax. flence has shown that sekt protake about five years to recover T Incresses.

for refresbments, minaral water ult juices tell a diffarent story. Yet the economic institute the future of the soft drinks sector is

have helped more by showing plocking pretty good and there is an ested trend towards hon-alcoholic

und in the steel Industry stem Laters out go One eingle netlenni governation... for exotic restaurants

Nutional economic policies by 49 per cent of all West Ger-hope to he successful where the mans prefer German food when of Ministers of the EEC and my go out for a meal. mans prefer German food when

nomio summits have falled. See other 51 per cent prefer foreign
But e national governments by French is the most popular, folcourse, be in n position to selve day Balkan, Italian and Chinesa.
nimum of agreement hetween this is the result of a survey by the

and practical meusures. fickert lostitute in Tübingen. ... The udvance in centidence imilar survay seven years ago rerisk of heleg gambled away the dist 68 per cent went for the mised wind of change falls tor

Frank J. Editor

(Stuttgarter Zellutg!

BUSINESS

Slaking the thirst of a nation — at a profit

But the high growth rates, particularly for minaral watar, will slow.

Beverages are subject to n natural slowdown in consumption growth rates on account of gradually reaching the saturation point of about 700 litres per year per parson.

However, ten years ago this saturation level was put at 600 litres, so there would seem to be scope for an upward

Nevertheless, the lasting stagnation in the population figures will set a limit to the expansion of the overall consumption of drinks.

Tha Basle-hasad economic research Institute, Prognes AG, forecasts ao ave-

German food and only 32 per cent for the foreign. Older Germans go for German meals,

Among 18 to 30 year-olds, only 29 per cent preferred German foods. Over-60s prefarred the lecal food by

Of 18 to 30 year-olds with foreign preference, 29 per cent prefer French, 18 per cent Bälkan, 19 per cent Italian,

14 par cent Chinese and two per cent As the Wickert Institute points out,

thera is a message somewhere for people who want to run restaurants. ddp

the younger for the foreign.

68 per cent as against 32 per cent.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 3 May 1983)

holie drinks. Fruit juices and nectars will also sell more hecause of growing health coes-

ween 1985 and 1990,

There is a cleer trend in this respect towards higher-priced qualities with a

rage annual growth rate for soft drinks

of 2.0 per cent between 1980 and 1985,

the figure dropping to 1.7 per cent bet-

Most of the growth le secounted for

by mineral water (4.3 and 3.3 per cent)

The consumption of mineral water

will henefit from the growing health

awareness and the stricter alcohol laws.

It is also cheaper than other nen-alco-

and fruit julees (3.0 and 2.6 per cent).

special health touch. Fizzy drinks and other sweet drinks will lose their importance as drinks fer

Due to the market streegth of the large suppliers, cola drinks will, howe-

ver, be able to etrengthen their position.
The more "adult oriented" drinks, such as the bitter drinks and the dlahetle drinks can expect further increases. However, the sharo of the market will remain limited.

On the whole, the traditional field of carbonated (fizzy) refreshments will have to face increased competitien from frult juices and minerel water, where new products will cater for the trend towards differentiated consumption.

The favourable pecition compared

with other branches will only satisfy those who think purely in terms of

Fer the soft-drinks market la increasingly characterised by "crowding-out" and the number of Individual husiness operations is decreasing and will conti-

Ahove all, the spring-water companies are stuck with substantial surplus capacities, set up in expectation of n demand hoom.

Although price increases were pushed through last year, the branch still has a price level similar te 15 years ngo.

Tha main beneficiaries of the favourabla sales situatioe nre the regional and supra-regional suppliers of mineral water, while the local springs are usually ferced to put their goods on the shelvee at low prices to get into distribution chancels at all.

The market for sweet refreshment drinks is decisively influenced by the though competition hetween the big Americae suppliers, which are making life more and more difficult for the medium-scale enterprices with their own brands.

As regards the marketing agents there have also heen trends towarde increased

The food trade, which gets most of the drinks to the right man, represents a considerable force and influences the sales, price and terms of its auppliers.

This also means that It prefers hronds which are distributed on n supra-regional hasis, are well known and have a corresponding advance sale on account of advertising,

What is really needed is a vast impro-

Karlheinz Voss

Men go for beer while their wives opt for coffee

A to echeaps, from wine to whisky, make up 78.64 per cent of ell liquids consumed by the average German.

A study showe that men are much more thirsty than women: 676 litres of various liquids go down each German male throat each year. Women only manage 416 lltres.

What do men like to drink most? "Beer, of course," say 29 per cent of those surveyed, 19 per cent prefer coffee, 9 per cent mineral water, 8 per cent tea, and 8 per cent wine.

Among women, coffee is easily the most popular drink. It is preferred by one lo four; 13 per cent go for mioeral water, 9 per cent for fruit juices, 6 per cent in each case go for beer, tea, refreshment drinks and wine, 5 per cent for both milk and herbal tea.

The figures issued by drink manufac-

Beer: Last year 94.8 million hectolitres of beer was browed (+ 1.2 %) in the 1.023 breweries in the Federal Republic of Germany. Total turnover: DM13.8bn (+5%)

• Wine: last year 16 million hectolltres, an increase of 116 per cent and a record, was fermented. Per capita consumption was 24.8 litres.

• Spirits: A 15 per cent sales drop and a 5 per cent decreaso in the value of the sales to DM5.85bn. The mein reason, eays the industry was the two increases In the tax on spirits within a year. The 138 distillerice which dietil schnaps and other apirits produced a lotal of 3.3 mil-

Icoholle drinks, ranging from beer Ilon hectoiltres last year, as compared to 3.65 hectolitres the year before. • Sekt: 268m: bottles were sold in

1982. 15 millien down on 1981. The main reason: increase in tax. Mineral water: Sales increased by 10 per cent 10 2,8 billion litres.

..(Hemburger Abendblatt, 30 April 1983)

Continued from page 6

briogiog about a reasonable degree of economie growth. .

This does not, however, mean that stability policies must step down into second position on the priority list,

The economic tightrope walk requires added support from the state and both sides of Industry. This approach is in line with the re-

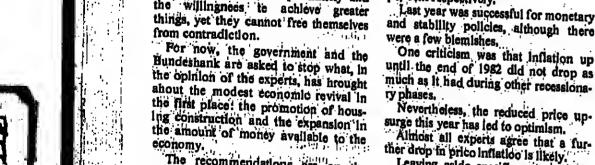
commendatione made to extend the four objectives of the "Magic Rectangle" (growth, full employment, price stability and halance of payments equilibrium) by edding two more: restraint io public spending and a more harmonlous income distribution.

A combined stratogy will only then function smoothly if policies in general are geared towarded greeter stability.

Only then are bopes for growth with out infiation reelistic and only then le a lasting reduction in the level of unemployment: a realistle euggestion.

A comment by former Bundesprasident Walter Scheel sums up this line of argument: "Stability lan't everything, hut without it everything else is of no USC for all two discrete and and

1. f. (Der (Tagessplegel: J. May 1983)



The recommendations are on the whole tantamount to a demand to com-

arrived at a price rise rale of about 2.5 per ceot a year. down taxation and at the same time call The medlum-term prespects are just off the lax increases already decided as good and this optimism would he

Increased contributions to the unempick up again. The initial stages of a renewed upswing are regularly accompanied by relatively stable prices anyway, hecause of

the reduction in unit costs associated with greater eapacity utilisation. in addition, the tendency towards a consistently form mark egainst most other currencies checks price increases

for import goods. What is more, world-wide competition will also make price excesses, all the more difficult.

All that la missing is for the mark to pick up against the dollar, This possibiRate of price increases is getting slower faster

February and March brought even better tidings. Figures fell to 3.7 and 3.5 illy is indicated by the state of various Last year was successful for monetary

A complete passing-on of the fortheoming increase in value added tax to the consumer, who has once gain realised his power in this economic phase, is doubtful.

moderate increase in wages provide re-Nevertheless, the reduced price uplief on the cost side. The low market interest rates are just

as important, for they can support de-mand and facilitate invesiment deci-Leaving asido specific seasonal factors, the Federal Republic has already

> At a conference of German savingshanks in Frankfurt president of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pohl, gave aesurances that the top monetary officials would not permit the emergence of a new inflation potential.

such words are followed by deeds.

one space to the left, : iii ... This has fundamentally changed, the world oven There is generally a gradual reduction in the considerable dierup. tione of equilibrium auffered by many economies, ineluding Germany's for many years.

of two of its corners.

The balance of payments of has been re-established and at pointed out the prices short algns of lasting recovery.

The labour market, on the hand, presents n consistently? picture and growth sill learn deal to be desired.

ces the joy can only be hall when considering the high poor ment figure.

still remains to be achieved. ployment with stable prices, will still felt to be done to create sary framework for euch a possit

If this is to be achieved policies and policies of stability

A kind of two-propged strate in future sicer a course toward jectives: maintaining the succes ed up to now in checking infinite Politics at first hand

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Walter Scheel

Helmut Schmidt

Richard von Watzsäcker



per cent respectively. and stability policies, although there were a few blemishes. One criticism was that inflation up until the end of 1982 did not drop as much as it had during other recessiona-

avolded in future. Where is the money for all this going

industry and the shippards without government assistance?

current-account halances.

Finally, lower energy prices and a

The overall optimism with regard prices is backed up by the Deutsche Bun-

The past tells us that if necessary During the past, as one joker put it, the inflation rate was hrought down by governments moving the decimal point

If n oloser look is taken at the Rectangle" the West German is charecterised by a straighter

Prices

Unemploy

(millions)

sense of reality.

INDEX FUNK 1409

Tha demand to cut hack

the agricultural and mining see

remove them altegether in a

net practise un exclusively

policy in these international

mutle creus of the economy.

(%)

+5.2

A glance at the most import cators creates the impression of all the successes with regard to

The master stroke of ecosonic

harmooised more satisfactorily. Economic refiation must the hand in hand with the fight age flation.

Continued on page?

| POLITIK | |
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| German Foreign Affairs Review | Name |
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| Heinrich Bachtoldt | Profe tation |
| Herbert von Borch urt Georg Klesinger Klaus Ritter | |

transport network,

while Bundesbahn

advertiging is at

pains to stress that

tha railwaya are tha

eleanest mode of

transport available.

Electrie locomoti-

ves do not, it is

true, emlt exhaust

fumes or other

en route. But the

Now that rivers,

lakes and entire for-

tion the railways

What the arrival of the Greens signifies for German politics

The Greens cannot be assessed solely In terms of the numerical weight they carry in Parliament.

They make up a slender wedge two seats across and 14 rows deep in tha Bundestag, but It is a deep rift in the post-war political world.

For the Federal Republic of Germany it marks nothing less than a turningpoint. The Buodestag in its present composition is the sum total of an entire era in the country's history.

The arrival of the Greens in Bonn is the tatest development in a trend that begsn 10 or 15 years ago, first on the outskirts, at provincial universities, then progressively making hesdway.

It has been a process of fundamental change and disintegration of the old order, of protest and dissociation, of departure from and repudiation of political consensus.

Thia erstwhlle political consensus was rough-hewn in the Immediate postwar era and comfortably furnished during the period of poat-war prosperity,

It came to be regarded as the groundwork on which the Federal Republic was based.

The issues on which its repudiation were based have changed too. So have the forces that were tha mainstay of

What began as a student upnising has become a critical protest against civilisation, and major construction sites and civle meetings, oot university departments, are its catalysts.

Challenge is clear

As time has gone by it has grown increasingly apparent whot the repercuasions were, and now the Greens are in the Bundestag It is clear what a challenge they and what they stand for pose to oll past poilcles and politics.

The Greans are not just a splintar group (and this is not the place to discuss whether or not they are a bona fide political party).

They are not just indicative of the impact of lasues such an environmental hazards, the aggressive wish for peaca and the fresh outlook on life taken by the youoger generation.

The vote of electoral confidence that took them into the Bundestag is first ond foremost the other side of the coin of mistrust of established political par-

Thay primarily represent the reluctance many peopte feel to contious to allow themselves to be represented by the party-political Establishment.

In short, they are an expression at the polls of a widespread dissatisfaction with politics as it is.

That is why the importance of the Greens lless less in what they might say or do in practical parliamentary work. They themselves are the message.

It is that roughly two million voters no tonger feel themselvea adequately represented by conventional political con-

. They testify to a determination to be different as seen in their fundamental opposition to established politics.

It may look like a happening but it is meant seriously and must be taken se-



riously. It is more than a breakthrough in political conventions in the form of open-neeked shirts and members knitting in the Buodeatag.

It symbolises not only the demand for different policies but also a call for politics itself to ba different.

It must become easiar to get on with, entler and transposed, as it were, from the political sphere, into that of evaryday experience and the way people or-

It is a call for politics to seek greater proximity to the people, to those affacted and to those who, hopefully, are to be given a share in decision-making.

Views may and will differ on the advantages and drawbacks of the "new" politics, but there can be no doubt that dissatisfaction with the "politics of old" is more than a test-jerking catchphrase.

It is, moreover, not just limited to the alternative periphery of society or to people who voted Green.

The malaise is more far-reaching, extending to supporters of all political parties, and few thoughtful observers of the political scene will feel able to disregard it.

All thesa protasts and chollenges could set little enough in motion if much had not olreody been on the move in the breadth and depth of society, und normal acolety too!

The system that oppears to be faced with dropouts, new waya of life and ogonising reappraisols is anything but u firmly-based society that is unnffected by anything resembling aelf-doubt,

It may at times saem, from the outside, to be as firm as a rock, but this linpression is offset by the findings oplnion polisters have lately unearthed.

People are disenehanted to a dramatically high degree with established political parties. They are prepared to o surprising extent to accept demonstrations and protest movements as modes of political debate.

Many are opposad to the stationing of fresh nuclear weapons in Garmany, and all these viewa go fur beyond tho views espoused by the political Estuh-

The general election results showed that such sentiments have yet to muke nny serious impoet on voting hobits. But that doean't disprove their existence.

Is dissatisfaction with polities entirely unwarranted? Polities by o large still keeps the system functioning. Government, the economy and society still work, which is no mean achievement.

But the mere functioning no longer exercises any fascination and con no longer ba said to set people's minds nt

Seldom indeed does it still convey n heartwarming feeling of togetherness.

Beaides, what Kurt Biedenkopf once referred to as the gap in understanding in politics is by no menns limited to the

Painful wedges

The former CDU generol secretary was referring to the discreponcy between the thin air of obstraction in which nuclear strategy assemed to be of home and the dwindling opportunity of viewing it os u mutter for personul poli-

But gaps of this kind are apparent in ali sectors of politics, and everywhere they drive a painful wedge between people's everyday exportence and the political problems on which their desti-

They exist in respect of both high tech und ueld rain and extend to the simplest pieces of paperwork, ns wus shown by Heimut Schmidt'a lament, us Chancallor, thut he couldn't make head nor tail of his electricity bill.

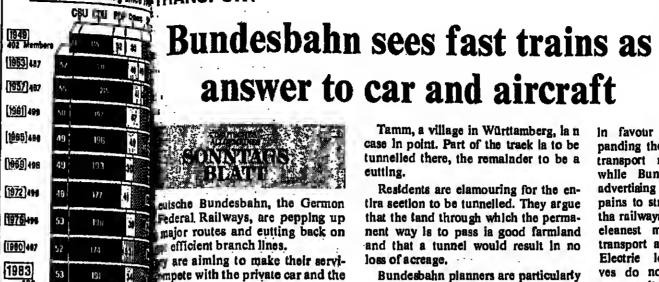
So it is hardly suprising that more and more people feel polities has come adrift of their lives, of normal life of any kind.

And it is hardly surprising that the



Greens (on bloycles) make a point,

The Bundestag since TRANSPORT



major routes and cutting back on efficient branch lines. w are aiming to make their servimpete with the private car and the csu cou roe leced is the essence of Bundesbahn

uische Bundesbahn, the Germon

Federal Railways, are pepping up

or luy cluim to being they bring: cruising speeds of between powerful, how irritating and and 250kph, or 125 to 156mph.

powerful, how irritating and and 250kph, or 125 to 156mph. this tension between political current inter-eity sarvices already day life can be felt to be.

200kph on a handful of routes,
The Greens may feel the absence of most of the permanent way dates have hitherto gone unnoticed to the 19th century.

brouth of fresh life in a state a those days rall transport was a eal system or to be a dublose blazer. Speads that are now feasisory offshoot of the society, or soon will be, were beyond what they are so energetically one freshed many narrow bands a degree at which disaished fairly ateep gradients, both of politics is directed against pick effectively rule out high-speed.

nt, sre the sections that run through

by people subjected to it to be a

a matter of principle every effort

wherever the noise limit is ex-

ed embankments must be raised

walls built to ensure soundproofing

The new Bundestag is of the substantial majority of the su

his calls for substantial corthworks Agoinst the bockground tunnelling, us shown by the two molulae hopes of, or even to sections of permanent why under a policy may well arise that majuration between Hunover and end uncertainty and come to probarg and Mannheim and Stuttgart.

to make.

There are indications the fught tunnels and a further third runs pectallons helped the Chical fough cattings. A quarter is of ground crais to win so handsomths alor on embankments. The remainand it is hy no meuns in the conbridges. both the new Green minor the tunnels will noturally he a great new majority have carried in to neighbouring residents; they destug a trend duting well be absolutely acundproof. So, up to o

That was when the result Christian Democrats begat the ple who live near new sections of now all but gained them at manent way now under construction majority. It was prompted it understandably worried about the rejection of the 1968 unrest is trains, travelling at 250kph are Greens are the heirs.

The challenge to established has Bundesbahn has commissioned that the Greens represent is it entensive noise sorvey and ruled that only one the country facts tresidential oress trains are not to time other issues, such as ged 55 perceived noise decibels. ment, the state of the econominate is about 15 decibels less than the ing the budget and realigned the city traffic can reach, and a reduc-security system, are tikely by threa decibels in substantial

That is not as much as to ree perceived noise decibeis less is mountainous problems of horizons of world trade and half the previous noise level. Dui relations.

But that does not absolve been taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be senent way keeps well clear of crisla of politics to which the tap areas, the Bundestag so tellingly less aut wherever the noise ilmit is ex-

Politics itself alone can challenge to itself, by dealist dissatisfaction that has p

dissatisfaction that has president to keep within the limit.

To quote educationalist has been set up by residents along the being the res anonyma it has been set up by residents along the being the res anonyma it has been set up by residents along the and start being the res public limits are opposed to and start being the res public limits of the permanent way to be: a matter for the entire. Hermana Re of the entire project.

answer to car and aircraft Tamm, a village in Württamberg, la n in favour of excase in point. Part of the track is to be panding the public

tunnelled there, the remainder to be a

Residents are elamouring for the entira section to be tunnelled. They argue that the tand through which the permanent way is to pass is good farmland and that a tunnel would result in no loss of acreage.

Bundesbahn planners are particularly proud of tha limited space needed by the new track in comparison with other modes of transport.

A six-lana autobahn, including central reservation and hard shoulder, is 37.50 metres, or 123ft, wide. A canal in keaping with current European spacifications is 55 metres, or 180ft, wide.

Twin railway tracks with overhead electricity maats on either side are a mere 13.70 metres, or 45ft, aeross.

What this means in practice is thot the 327km (204 miles) of new track from Hanover to Würzburg would take up a surface area of only 1,055 hectares, or 2,637 acres, es ogainst over 2,300 hectares, or 5,750 acres, of land the proposed new Munich airport would en-

Opponents can use legal procedures to challenge only sections of the route. The project as n whole can only be delaved, not brought to n complete holt.

But basically they are opposed to the construction of new sections of railway because they feel the rollways as o whole ure outmoded.

The trend is increasingly toward road trunsport in both passenger und freight truffic, they urgue, so expensive new rallway projects are superfluous and u

Ecologists, on the other hand, are all

Sackings, line closures planned in bid to cut huge rail debt



The Bundesbahn intends closing . aome routes and aacking staff in an elfort to put a halt to its apiralling debt.

The board of the nationallacd Bundesbahn has announced two possible plans. The most radical would involve cutting manpower from 312,000 to 230,000 by 1987 and to 212,000 by 1990.

Board chalrman Reiner Maria Gohlke, speaking at the Hanover Fair, said only swingeing economies could prevent the Bundesbahn's annual defielt from reaching DM10bn by 1990 and accumulated debts from topping DM90bn.

He and his board, who have been at the helm for just over a year, plan to resort to the dublous economies of old sacking staff and closing routes.

That shows, if anything, bow limited their options are. The ralleave bear such a heavy responsibility for maintaining loss-making routes as a public service that they have little or no leeway in which to emerge from the red.

The more radical of the two plans is to axe passenger traffic routes from

22.000km to 15.000km and freight

routes from 27,000km to 20,000km.

Bundesbahn manpower would be cut from the present 312,000 to 230,000 in 1987 and 212,000 in 1990. Subject to these outs the board feels running losses could be limited to

DM5bn a year by 1990 provided Federat government subsidies were maiatained at DM13.5bn per annum. The less drastic of the two plans presupposes a greater increase in producv and capacity utilisation. It provides for annual closures of 2,000km of

passenger line, leaving 16,000km still in uae by 1990. Manpower would be cut by 10,000 a veer until 1987 and thereafter, until

1990, by 8,000 a year. Running losses might then be eut to DM2.8bn a year by 1987 and to DMt.8bn a year by 1990, with accumulated debts totalling DM48bn and tion from Cologne to Koblenz.

DM56bn respectively. which the railwaymen's union is un- 250kph on these routes. derstandably opposed.

Wolfram Weldner (Altgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 2t April 1983)



asts seem to be fall- it's quicker to go straight through . . . rail tunnel being built by ing foul of pollu- the cut-and-cover systam,

ean no longer meke themselves out to be so innocent in environmental terms. They could if they were to outstrip

everyone else in fitting out their power stations with filtera to prevent the retease of sulphur into the atmosphere. The Bundesbahn's energy use is hard

to surpass. Passenger and goods traffic require only a third of the energy by rail that thay need for trunsport by road. The Airbus, which is so highly roted

us un economio nircraft, consumes alx times as much anergy. Tha rollways oven outperform transport by inland waterways on this count.

Another orgument opposients put forward is that high-speed troins merely zoom past without bringing the alightest

progress in transport technology to the

This argument is hard to refute. On the Mannheim-Stuttgart section, for instance, there will be anly four points of contact between the new routs and the

These will be the only junctions nt which other trains can intersect with the new permanent way and reduce to some extent the time it takes to truvel by rail from the aurrounding areas to the builtup oreas nt either end.

Existing inter-elty services no longer stop between Heidelberg and Stuttgart, so the new track will make little difference to connecting services.

That leaves the fundamental issue of whather higher speed and ahorter travel times ore worth the expense. All that can be sald is that it will moke an impressive difference between Mennheim und Stuttgart.

At present the pennanent way twists and turns through hitly country und even inter-elty trains toke 80 minutes to cover the distance.

By the 1990s, when the new permanent way la in use, the time it takes will bave been balved to 40 minutes!

That will make the Rhine-Neckar reglon (Mannhelm and Heldelberg) virtually e part of Stuttgart's catchment area, while the time trains toke from Hanover to Würzburg will be cut by ovar an hour.

The aim is attract more pussengers. It may work, although no-one can say for sure. If neighbouring France is any gulde it should do so. Since the introduction of super-fast

the number of passengers is reported to have increased by 50 per cent. The financial situation allowing, the two new sections of permanent way in

Germany ere not to be the last. In the Upper Rhine valley the track between Rastatt and Basle is to be rebullt, as further downstream is the sec-

But it will definitely be the 21st cen-Manpower cuts are a prospect to tury before trains reach speeds of

> Bernd-Wilfried Kiessler (Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntagab)att,



The environment and environmental A protection are issues laden with

Germans are more afraid of nature being jeopardised than they are of unemployment, war er a higher crime rate; 77 per cent put the environment at the head of their list of worries, according to an EEC survey last year.

But the expression given to this fear is generally uncertain, littery and sbrill. The environment has emerged as a catchphrase in disputee between group egoists, party-pelitical, tacticians and sociai strategists.

Given pride, prejudice born of ignorance and a Gordian knet of problems, it is hardly suprising that a number of civil servants have been sparing with information in compiling the first ecological inventory of the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

They would, for example, said cothing about foodstuffs analyses.

What comes as more of a surprise is the amount of information that was available about atmospheric poliution. noise, waterways, drinking water, the soll, waste, harmful substances in what we cat, and nature conservation.

Compiled by Federal and state government agencies, it has been collected and evaluated for the State of the Nation: its ecological state, that is.

This is the programmatic title of an environmental atlas that ilsts and illustrates the 26 worst environmental hazards as they occur in each Land and

The result is 180 coloured maps, charts and tables linking data, facts and analyses. Grades from 1 to 6 are awarded (as low as 7 in the case of environ-

The average grade can then be taken

Meteorological stations

all over the world

THE ENVIRONMENT

Neuburg-Schrobenhausen goes to top of the class

ohimnevs.

epidemic.

steel and masonry,

as e cross-section of the area's performance, with less than 2.5 counting as very good and mere than 4 as bad.

The findlogs are that the environment still in good shape in over haif the country, the highest marks being scored by Neuburg-Schrobenhausen, a rural area in Lower Bavaria.

In roughly one in four of the Federal Republie's 238 administrative districts and metropolitan beroughs the state of the environment is either unsatisfactory or bad.

The worst marks are scored by two cities in the Ruhr, Bochum and Dort-

The ratings must not be overestimated, and not every missing item of information could be compensated for, but the first regional assessment of the environment is the most detailed and comprehensive there has ever been.

The grades are arranged in such a way that a single grade cannot blot an otherwise unimpeaebable copybook. Neuburg-Schrobenhausen averages 2.1 despite to 6 for neture conservation.

At the other end of the acale Bochum averagea 4.6 despite a faultless ! for sewage disposai.

Environmental ratings are poor, as might be expected, in the industrial areas on the Rhine and the Ruhr. They are predictably poor in Frankfurt and Mannheim. But they are none too good in Nuremberg and Bonn too.

> Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony between the Weser and the Elbe, Last year 7,7 per cent of woodland in the country was damaged. Six pine trees out of 10 were diseased.

exception is Munich, with a middle-of-

The countrywide trends that can be

inferred from regional figures are by no

means entirely negative. The shortage

of oxygen that used to threaten rivers

and lakes with biological death by vir-

tue of a surfeit of sewage is on the de-

Sulpbur dloxide in the atmosphere is

likewise on the decline, aithough aince

1970 three and a half million tonnes of

aulphur dioxide were pumped into the

That corresponds to an annual pollu-

Sulphur dioxide, which is partly con-

tion equivalent to 62,000 freight cars of

verted into sulphuric acid in the atmos-

phere, is considered to be a principal

cause of acid rain and the tree death

It also accelerates the corrosion of

The atias is first again to relete tree

deaths to the surface area of a given

More than 15 per cent of listed wood-

iend has been it in many areas, espe-

cially in the Ruhr, in the north-west of

Baden-Wurttemberg, along the eastern border of the Federal Republic and in

district that is ilsted as being woodland

air, from factory and power stallon

Alarming figures are given for heavy metal countain soli, drinking water and

Much more phosphales, fertiliser containing cadmium, are used in Germany than in other comparable countries: 74kg per hectare per annum.

About one per cent of drinking water contains more than 90 milligrams of ni-trate ail the year round. The WHO recommends a maximum of 45 milli-

If there were as much lead in drinking weter as there is in white wine it ought not to be touched with a barge-

Nature conservation proves inadequate as a yardslick: There lan't a single nature reserve in the country that complies with international requirements for an unspoilt nature reserve.

Nine out of 10 of the FederaTHE ARTS

reover, no larger than a trie of the pitches, or leas than 200 hepsis Meet Jean Harlow and the Beatles
This nrea, equivalent to so Meet Jean Harlow and the Beatles

eco-systems will function.

About five times more land cd by asphalt and concrete They are unsatisfactory in nearly all other conurbations, including Hamburg, with 3.8, and Berlin, with 3.6. The

Now the ecological hand hing toeth-past camile from the pieof a shortage of alarming in boxy Rexy, with a neat heir-do, driever.

The violet brim of her hat, an enme items of mass production.

Pop art in Britain was very
ercase awareness of mass eule
media and everyday myths,
aside the barriers between "

The alias deals with the mire the Tower Bridge to the Statue of ground water is used, radialized by the open air and in people and Adeif Kaiser greets us with bls lung and stomach cancer from wrestler's arm, Irish Lord X traffic density, the quality of through a threatening mask, and the area of space available and Zebra Kid has added hie auto-

DM19,80,

and the like,

The data complied, sname as Beatles are there too, nice young and conclusions reached by the space is still empty where their knoch, the scientific journalist three should be.

Fritz Vahrenholt, a senior officer of the soung boys without faces wear pinHesse Ministry of Environments on their proud thea. Children reading comics. Allco looks out

They are both keeply interest behind the looking-glass.

vironmental affairs and where the painter himself wears a jeans auit in 1978 of a report entitled presents the bultons on his chest as the rail (Seveso is Everywhere). There is no mistaking their stanis, the fairy queen, fills her lap commitment, which at the same falsies and Montgomery Clift danemotional tinge, as when they in front of pillars which have trees euffering from starvalle or bled.

taking along mementes ranging

Egmeni A. Koch and Fritz Vehre ete we find Eivia and Brigitte Barrepublik Daten, Analysen, Konn
(State of the Nation, Environments to pop stars, film stars, badges, sticthe Federal Rapublic, Dala, Analyse skitch postcards, quotes from the
sequences. I. published by Geo by world, bits of reality, painted, stuckJahr Verlag, Hamburg, 484pp, published from a mass culture, which is
DM19.80. own, and yet alien to us.

Rhino as the elernel German the, an English artisl born in 1932. to the topsoil as longsuffering is a world of bizarre and threaten-

The text, detailed and seem innocence.

by leiling colour photos, it may be Kestrier Society in Flunover is derstandable without oversimply menting and exhibition of Blake's Before publication the sum are.

and encouraged a number of bothe size of the exhibition has been less and local government of the idean in comperison to its presento-idealogical agilation is just both London's Tate Guilery, and this thing of which it can be accord a good move.

It could well be dubbed to the pictures, collages and drawinga Book, drawing a comparison in thicking the fiftles and sixtles are coracy and information with Manfait, varied and exults an amazing while books, black books, blw whitest.

and the like,

The difference is that the day from London to the countryside, mental atlas was published and known the deademic painting tradition vernment initiative but on a continuous declarity and scientific it as are Blake's most recent paintive. It is published for Geo where the same of the latter are literally left upon and anyone who has seen from the latter are (still) only fragments, deteil were lavished on it can be latter are (still) only fragments, deteil were lavished on it can be latter are acceptical than op
Alexaddia to the seventies, with the artist turning the declaration and shall be accepted to the countryside, which are literally left upon—finished."

The seventies, with the artist turning tradition to the countryside, we have a seventies and seventies, with the artist turning tradition to the countryside, we have a problement and anyone who has seen from the latter are literally left upon—finished."

The seventies, with the artist turning tradition to the countryside, we have a proble-tion of journalistic and scientific it as a seventies, with the artist turning tradition to the countryside, we have a proble-tion of journalistic and scientific it as a seventies, with the artist turning tradition we mental atlas was published and scientific it as a seventies, with the artist turning tradition to the countryside, we have a proble-tion of journalistic and scientific its as a seventies.

The seventies, with the actist turning tradition to the countryside, we have a proble-tion and seventies.

The seventies, with the actist turning tradition to the countryside, we have a proble-tion and seventies and scientific its as a seventies.

The seventies, with the academic painting tradition to the country and scientific its as a seventies.

and once again underlines what Blake stated in 1967; "I tend to the art of "not-going-siongsometimes unconsciously."

"crowd," which takes up the (older) part of the exhibition, p art as an English phenomenon,

more complicated and multilayerwas developed in the wake of munication theories.

revolutionary, often highly ironic on against fixed positions in Brian together with a mixture of reon and admiration with regard to new consumer paradise of the fif-

in Germuny then is ilsted at 1 than Harlow smiles out from under the consumer goods, which both beca-

in the Peter Blake wonderland

Pop art in Britain was very fast to inercase awareness of mass culture, mass media and everyday myths, sweeping aside the barriers between "advanced culturo" and aubculture, between the banal and the artistically beautiful.

Pop art in Britain took an intelligent ceurse of development, Incredibly sensitive to the artistic changes in the mood of the period.

Peter Blake, as an art student in Loedon (be was once in the Royal Air Force), wes one of the first artists to take a cleaer look at the roots and ef-

"I am trying to find the technical zine froat pages, of . means of regaining the authentic feeling Eivls buttons, of of popular art." Blake was a loner, an artist with a

particular preference for painting ohildren, the circus, wrestlers and atripteaso dancers. He was attracted by myths, rock

music, for example, because it was popular, even though he preferred jazz However, he never turned into a

myth himself as did Andy Warhol in He saw himself as a "fan of the ic-

gend not of the persoo" and never saw Elvis Presiey, even though he was a recurrent theme In his works. He onco said: "What I do becomes popular art."

And so he transposed his artistic yearnings for the world of stars and the small and cosy world of privacy into his traditional way of painting.

This often brought about problems: the langiblo additions, the unfinished sections, the blurred zones, nalve techniques of composition und the ironic imitations of reality.

Imitation is the key to this urtistic

ilon of entertainment and reflection to be found in Blake's Werks, All is Imitated: the lockars, the pinboards, the heardiags. Fer axample, ie one ef his main early paintings, the buleony pieture completed between 1955-1957, there are imitated hints of fine art (Maoet,

Matisse), of maga-

souvenirs, of cornflake advertising Blake'e Jean Herlow and last! but not least of the royal family waving on the balcony, the inspiration for the picture's name.

Pictures within a pieture, on various levels, have been included in the painting and child-like figures are exposed to ail these pictures in the painting itself.

Tha series of imitations could be continued: from the puffed-up postcard eouples, Alice in Wonderland to the more recent fairy queen or the almost exact, cold and evan rigidly painted meeting between Blake and Hockney, which follows along the lines of Cour-bet's famous painting "Bonjour Mon-slour Courbet", completed in 1854.

Blake has therefore taken the great French painter to Hockney's Califorulan home and the question could be asked whether this twofold excursion is not just an escape.

For Blake is an eccentric and outond-out British in character, at least in world and is a prime factor in the ap- the eyes of confinental Europeans: a

person whose passion for collecting various items seems endless.

Blake is almost too child-like to be seen capable of the Ironical detachment so readly attributed to the British.

And yet he is charactarised by thut which is so appealing about eccentrics: they are loners, with a feel for the comical and crazy, the eryptic, the ambiguous, for the lousy publiatmosphere and the delightful stmosphere of tea

Lowis Carrolls' Madhatter in Alice in Wonderland got lost in time and time stood still: six o'clock, tea-time.

The beholder of Blake's early paintings would also like time to stand still, to be able to remember and recognise the freshness of those days. And yet this ls not possible.

Times have changed, the painter himself has changed, and has moved on to more uncertain lerrain. Ursuin Bode (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 April 1983)

Botched translations or not botched? That's the question

There are times when one is just left speechless. One occasion was during the opening event at this year's Annual Shakespeare Convention in the theatre of Darmatadi.

A venerable, elderly gentleman said all modern German translatione of Shakespeare were "botched."

He appealed to German theatre directors to stop playing to the gallery in Shakespeare's name and start "playing

This hackneyed and meaningless appeal has a familiar ring to it. It seems that every time a crude word

is spoken on stago or a clown pulla down trousers exit doors are siammed in the auditorium and there are cries to the tune of "I'll not have anybody spoll my Shakespearel". I all entire le

The fact that such biassed hypersensitivity was to be heard during such a top-class : convention : of : the German Shakespeare Society West and was then greeted by mumbling approval would unfortunately seem to support fears that for all the advertising which came the attempts to "clear up" and "loosen from the USA, for all the stars and up" our theatre over the past 15 to 20

years have not had the desired effect in the opinion of most of the theatre-going audience.

Prejudices would seem to have increased rather than decreased. , 11

This year's topic for discussion was Translating Shakespeare .- Playing Shakespeare." hakespeage.".
Two men involved in the practical

side of iheatre put forward moderately worded and clever arguments support-ing a fair share of modernity in dealing with Shakespeare productions.

Shakespeare translator Frank Gunther from Wiesbaden emphasised in a cleverly and casually improvised paper the necessily for both first-class knowledge of the English language and for a definite feel for eutrent developments in the "target language."
This does not of course mean that

Hamlet is going to have to sound as if it were written by Kroetz.

Yet the "poelicism" of the romantie Schlegel-Tieck translations does not correspond to today's demands on language.

The translator is conlinually faced by

the difficulty of bridging the gap bet-ween the current tack of interest in language and the love of the abundant use of language in Shakespeare's times. Yet even if it is taken into account

that language has lost a great deal of its differentiating ability, the persons on stage must use words and aentences actually used and above all understood in the modern world in the "Bridge" of the "

Eike Gramss, theatrical director at Darmstadt's state theatre; underlined the need to take the present situation into consideration when dealing with the texts written by the Eliasbethan playwright; of the built new parallels of

The interest in older pletes, Gramss points out, is connected with the longing for that which is different, ailen, for : oalssance Titans

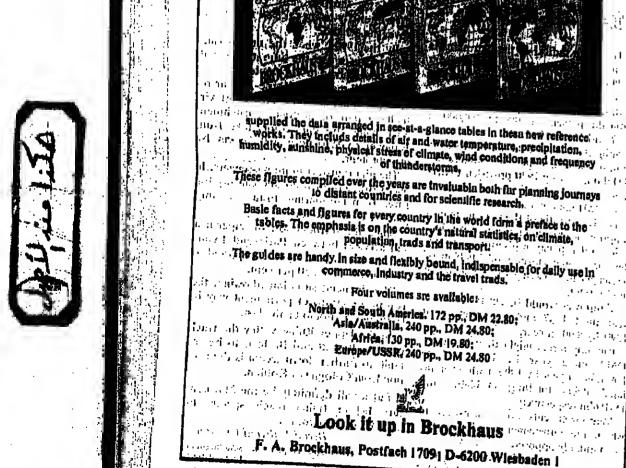
The world of a director who has to deal each day with red traffic-lights and energy-saving is so different from the cosmos existing in Shakespeare's plays.

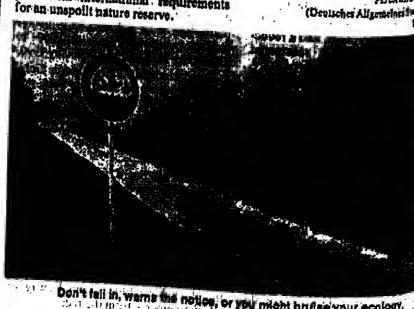
"We'd never get a rehearsal done if the actors wereo't allowed to include their own feellogs and experiences."

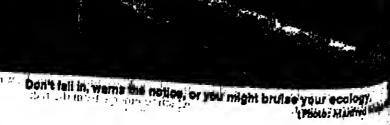
Professor E. A. J. Honigmann, of Newcastlo upon Tyne showed the extent to which problems of text criticism can affect translation and theatrical production to the state of the part of the state of the s

His paper on the "Uniquenesa of

Continued on page 12







The organ rolls back on the crest of a crescendo

The organ has been called the Queen 1 of Instruments. It is over 2,000 years old. It and organ muslo are currently on the crest of a wave of fresh and unexpected popularity both in Europe and further affeld.

Up to 4,000 people are reported to be attending Sunday organ concerts at Notre Dame in Paris, while in London businessmen are going to City churches to listen to junchtime recitals.

In Italy a remote mountain village has become a place of pilgrimage for music-lovers on account its organ.

But the pilgrim's progress from the pipes of Pan in Ancient Greece to the ornate instruments of the Baroque and the modern organ has taken time.

Organ-builders are architects in wind, channels, wood and metal and repositories of know-how ranging from craftsmanship to art and from manual to musical skills.

Theirs is a combination virtually unn'valied by any other trade. Every organ is unique, a reflection of the individual and the personality of the organ-builder whose brain-child it was.

He first had the idea of the sound he wanted to create. He put the idea into practice. He was responsible for the complicated details.

There is nothing from the assemblylina," an organ-builder once said, emphasising the craftsmanship, the immediate contact with the materials and the unique importance of each part and of

Building organs is said to ba a dying eraft, end it is cicarly true that in an age that is not given to siring complex and distinctiva personalities substantioi changes are inevitable in orgen-build-

Yet the organ-hulider must still combine a complex bundle of properties and abilities. So workshops must select thair staff and trainces with care.

Continued from page 11

King Lear" began by looking at the spocial importance of Lear within Shakeapeare's canon of tragedy and at the omhiematio nature of the play.

Honigmann then referred to the Lear texts written in Shakespaare's time to quostion the common opinion that Lear's "good" daughtor, Cordelia, dies in the final scene.

The interpretation of this part of the play is of vital importance for its production on stage.

Professor Kurt Otten, who lectures in Heidelberg, was the first to wander into the the realms of philology, talking on the "lilusory Nature of Love in Sbakespesse's Works."

covers the cvaporation of the Idealistic iest entirely to his own musical principle of love, which had ever since The intonator must be able to play Petrarca baen so common in the literature of the time. 😘

So the lyricist and poet Shakespeare did eventually come into his own in Darmstadt.

However, attention mainly centred around the man of the theatre.

A doyen of the stage then had the final word. The two-and-a-half day event was rnunded off with a new production of King Lear by Gustav Rudoif

Jens Friederiksen (Aligemeine Zettung Meinz, 27 April 1983)

The best-known organ workshops in Germany are in the south, the southwest, the north and Berlin, also in Potsdam and Frankfurt/Oder in the GDR.

A bigh degree of craft skill must be accompanied by a subtie musical and artistic perception, a feeling for tone and quality and the ability to grasp and produce ranges of sound.

The master-builder must also have nn overview of the organisation and construction, the ability to coovert a feeling for space into acoustic expression.

He must bave sufficient imagination to strike a baiance between sound and interior architecture and be at home with figures to draw up scales.

So how do you set about becoming aa organ-builder? "Child's piey," says one master-builder. That's what it was In his case.

As a child he was delighted by organ pipes and he made organ-building bis profession via practical work in organ maintenance and repair.

One of the most auccessful presentday organ-builders is Professor Kari Schuke of Beriin, who describes his apprenticeship in a brochure entitled Von der Freude, Orgeln zu bauen (On the Delight of Building Organs).

Alongside the technical training he spent three and a baif years learning tha craft. It can be anything up to 10 yaars. "You can be as deeply in love with an organ on completion as you can with n woman," he says.

He refers to the many parts played in tha present day by thesa wonderfui, powerfully-sounding instruments, to use his turn of phrase.

For deeades organ music had been associated with the facing of solemnity, with religious music ond the cierical environment.

Nowadaya modern composers such as Penderecki and Ligeti were writing works for the organ that wre performed in concert halis.

Professor Schuke has built organs for concert hails in Tokyo and for the Beriin Phiiharmonie, while his brother, working at the old Potsdam workshop, has built organs for the Moscow conser-

Potsdam has also built organs for Viina, Gorki, the State Music Institute in Alma Ata, and for Sofia and Cracow. Berlin, like most other workshops, is mainly patronized by the churches.

The crowning glory of organ-building is intunation, which is usually carried out where the new organ is to be Instailed so as to take into account conditions in its acoustio environment.

Each pipe is out and tuned in keeping with its sound character. This la the true In Shakespeare's later works, he dis-

well and to improvise on the organ so as to demonstrate the new instrument in

Before designing a new organ the builder will usually take a look at the room in which it is to be housed. He will get the feel of the architecture and check tho acoustics.

He will then set about designing the tone, the character, the disposition of the new instrument and deciding on the number of stops and the kind to be incorporated.

The scaics of time pipework wili aiso be nrrivad at in viaw of the loce- with

tion. At this stage [the design ia just a 🎉 jumble of figurea. Eech pipe is cxpressed in terms of 17:85 at figures. Then the lotter design is sent to the crastamen. Turning four-millimatre | (4) (4) orgen pipe on a house

iathe is n work of and the art! that requires be? 1940/8/19 You work with copper, tin, zino and icad alloys. Stops in certain tones are made of wood. Tha foundry in which the metal is cast is as much a part of

electricien and the enrpenter. The carpenter is needed to build the wooden framework for the organ. Even in medium-sized organs the framework ia so lerge thet you can elimb around inside as if you were working down n minc.

Then comes the technology, which is needed to ensure that many of the functions are performed, auch as the silder chest to supply the wind and the eiectricei equipment for the eonaoie of iarger modci

Then there are the manuels and the padais, the array of atops, the action. the furniture, the couplers and the

Last but not least, there is the organ front, which gives the entire instrument erchitectural shape, sorves the purpose of sound reflection and is invariably an expression of character.

Albert Schweitzer once said that no instrument exercised such an influence on the player as the organ did and thet the art of the organ was always a product of the organ-builder.

He gavo the organ movement initiei impetus that ied to a change of style in Germany in the 1920s and 1930s.

A lighter, more transparent sound has since been preferred, and more smaller organs have been built, in keeping with today's mainly amalier churches,

There have been other new developments, such as the music of Schönberg. Strawinsky, Hindemith and medern axperimontal componers.

Technical improvements have made it easier to make more accurata calculang in design changes. in the 1970s the first organ designed with the aid of a computer was built,

Organs have since been built after consulting acoustics specialists at technical colleges. Organ specialists at neoustics departments have built experimental pipes to test their design con-

This technique may make organhullding more expensive but at present it is, or so acoustics experts say, the only way to avoid inconsistency in tim-

Physicists say modern organs can be inconsistent in timbre, unlike the bal-



the organ-builder's This organ, built in Hamburg in 1587, was done in then and marketing of dry-cell praworkshop as the is now in Cappai, near Bremarhs van.

oque musters.

What master-builders die

nnalysis during intenstion.

builder to judge, using in henring, hut he can new bear the tusk by technology.

At the same time buildens incorporating new tene men guns, using a concept drawn gunist und negan speciale Schulze, a number of whose weli-known in Germany.

liis concept is bused on the un "artistic reguinr relations" sound phenomena beiself Other."

llis yardsticks are immediat language, transparency of mations, differentiation of we struction and colour of slops.

Pipes are intooed at full ensures immediacy and platene. They are attached sinich wind chest, with neither leads duits. Starts and steps can

On this hasis registers with narrow scales and high partices dividual stops have been been handle tho rich trebies in com

Computer calculations and of teams of physicists are likely anisan in organ-building. That would mean the end of

ectual unity of the work and for and of the singular Indi the organ-builder's personally. Such trends, with their

toward technical perfection, and to bring about grave changes is fession. But they are very much in with the times, given that well

masters of old seem to be a dy Christe

done in scientifie teamwork

organisation has been founded to promote a lass conventional me-

of fighting cancer.

Society for Biological Cancar

mile says that conventional mehave had too little success against

sys the number of cures is too for the amount of money that bas pumped in over the years. ologicai" methods should ba

These had been aimost compietelected until now both in research practical application. beip patiants in "as non-poiso-

s way as possible as much money meeded as orthodax madioine renew sociaty has published nawsappeals. It has included a bank

number in the hope that it will me of the money needed. sppeal comes from Haldeiberg. thus sees yet another alternative field of medicina extand its repu-

sppeal is signed by Albert berger, professor of anatomy at University of Heidalberg, and who to bimself as the president of the ear Prevention Society.

Dr. D. Hager, director of the Cy-GmbH company in Heidelberg. is primarily involved in the proons, is a co-signatory.

th signatories are interested among auce struck by organs built per thiegs in a new ceil preparation oque musters. the same of Resistocell, which consmong other things freeze-dried ago is now to be emulated by the tissue taken from unborning volume, cello and technology during the final quartar of the numbers during intension

According to the Rote Liste issued by This used to he soicly for Federal Association of the Pharma-

Vous trauverez les réponses à ces questions dans LIIE WELT, la quotidien silemend indépendent, auparégional et économique.

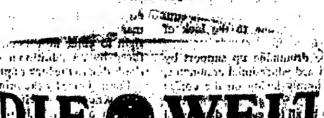
Was oreignet side in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschland die Weit? Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt (hnen DIE WELT, Deutschlands große, überregionale Tagee und Wirtschaftszeitung world?

Que se passe-t-il en Allemagne? Comment l'Allemagne régarde-t-elle le mende? Che cosa sta succedendo in

Gormania? Como vedo la Germania il mondo?

¿Qué sucedo en Alemania?

Usted encontrarà la contestación a estac proguntas en UIP WELT, el diario siem in independiente,







Group pushes 'biological' approach to cancer

ceutical Industry, this product, which who can quite fairly be categorised as a costs DM 141.10 for a three-ampoule packet, serves as an "additional therapy n the treatment of caneer, to netivate the body's own anti-tumour resistance end to stimulate the immunising sys-

Tha Society's committee also has as its membars one male and one female internist, a further male internist who is known as a specialist for public relations, and a jnurnailst.

On the seigntifie advisory board are Gaorges Füigraff, formerly state sccretary in the Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs and Health and a former president of the Federal Health Office. whara he was responsible for helping the law governing the manufacture and prescription of drugs overcome Its first prectical problams.

After his axperiences with many controversial dacisions on safety in the field of drugs, Füigraff, who had bad itis initial troining in conventional pharmacolegy, changed his attitudes.

He showed himself to be open-minded towards the pharmaceutical alternative seens made up of herbal therapists, authropusophists and bomosopaths.

Maybe this new move just means carrying on from there.

The advisory board's sacretary is radiologist, Karlheinz Renner, from the Coilaga of Medicine In Hanover, a man

What is happening in Gormany? How does Germany view the

You will find the enswers to these questions in ILE. W. i. LT. Germany's independent national quality and economic daily newspaper.

Rispoete a tali questii le trevate in title WFLT, il quettelano indipendente, comunico delle Ciermania, a livello nationale.

¿Cómo ve Alemania el mundo?

O que é que acontece na Alemanha? Come vè a Alemanka e mundo? As respostes a estas perguntas encontram-se no BIE WELT - o detrio independente, nacional e econômico de Alemanha.

supporter of "ortbodox medicina". And his pugnacious eolleague, Ernst Krokowski, from Kassel can be similarly categorised. In both West German medical journals and in public, ha bas repeatedly had some critical things to say about the findings made by conventional cancar therapy.

On the other hand, the name of Germany'a most famous radiologist, Dr. Mildred Schael, is conspicuous in its

Tha wifa of the former Bonn president Waiter Schael prefers to atick to the mora conservative methods, even though her cancer aid is certainly not just limited to the application of X-rays.

Also missing is the name of Dr. Vcronica Carstens, the wife of President Karl Carstens, n lady who has very broad-minded ideas in the fields of medicine and science. Sha is convinced for example of the effects of the earth's

Frau Carstens has primarily dedicated her activities towards the field of muitiple sclerosis, which also oceded V.I.P. patronage.

The society's new president has emphasised that it does not seek confrontation with the sebool of "orthodox me-

No-one really knows what the latter is nnywny, and apart from the fact that nutsiders would saam to like nothing mora than to be welcomed back into its bosom there's not much to go on in the

way of claar critical for definition. The society's intention is, in the words of Landsberger, "to extend convantional therapeutio methods (operation, chemotherapy and hormone treatment) by introducing biological me-thods, to provide an odditional aid to persons suffering from cancer, particuinrly in eeses where radiotherapy, ehemotherapy or hormone tharapy are not

or no longer possible." Landsbergar feels that oven at this stage many people could be helped by

biological methods or preparations. However, he admits that the surgeon is still essential and is likely to remain so for somo timo.

Radiation and chemotherapy ere, depending on the type of tumour and how far it has spread, "csseotial complementary of even primary methods".

This is fully accepted by the society, which nevertheless regards "blological preparations and methods" as useful as part of an additional therapy.

The fascination for the Greek bios (- life) and the Latin natura (- that which bas evolved from within itself) is, in today's industrial society, one of the major reasons for commercial success when it comes to disacclating oneself from "artificial", "synthetic" or "chemical" products. Medicine is no exception. On the other hand, it may seem paradoxical that the highly effective cytostatic (= checks ceil growth) chemotherapy makes use of Samuci Hahncmann's old homoeopathic principie: 5imila similibus curenturi (- like must be used to treat like).

Cytostatics used to fight cancer can in some cases lead to cancer themselves; the same applies to X-rays.

The radiation risk can be kept down to a minimum hy careful procedure and avoiding unnecessary use of X-rays.

In the case of mammography, for example, there is hardly any risk involved, whereas the benefit of carly therapy is considerable.

This was again clearly underlined recently during an international symposium beid in Munich on the treatment of the small cancer of the breast.

Excessive and in many cases auperfluous foilow-up radiotherapy or chemotherapy can often, particularly if the doctor does not master these methods. bring about more damage than benefit.

The body's normal resistance is adversely intarfered with.

For the doctors who side with the Soeiety for Biological Cancer Prevention and who oftan more or less belong to sectarian groups this is a uniting factor.

They are primarily concerned with immunological quantions In connection with the body's own resistance against

Josef Isseis, the "cancer doctor from the Tegernsee" had bis own ideas: he may have helped some but made othors feel unsure.

Efforts to devoiop an immunisation therapy with the so-called BCG (tuberouiosis) serum are of the snma naturo.

The French doctor Georges Mathe used such "immunising therapeutics", tha origin of which is surrounded in secrecy, and is elaimed to hove cured several cancers.

However, due to a lack of exact data this bas never been scientifically pro-

Enzymes, extracts from the thymus giand, mistietoe preparations and other plants bave also bean employed for similar nurposes.

The scientific evaluation of the actual or alleged cures effected has up to now always boeo disputed.

The advocates of the "biological approach" have never really approved of the patient collectives drawn up by eilnIcal pharmacologists on a quantitlativo and statistical basia and in ilno with random criteria.

Now, however, Landsherger has announced that there will be "elinical atudies", for example on the volue of "bioiogical back-up tircrapy" for radiotherapy and ohemotharnpy.

The term "controlled" has been mitted in this respect, which may put the elinical phermacologists off such a

A further project will concentrate on those patients who at the time the operation was carried out ahowed no signs of secondary growths.

Landsberger on this point: "When the operation is carried out, micrometastasis already exists in a high percentage of cases. Here, the prophylactic chemothera-

success... A prophylaxia should be tried out using certain biological prepn-What is more, the society has resolved to do something which is aiready being practised by regional cancer aid societics, treatment centres and studygroups supported by the Caneer Aid

py bas not brought about the desired

Fund: co-operation with family doctors. seif-heip groups and after-care clinics. The scientific basis for the "hiologi-

cal methods" is a alender one. However, as herbal pharmaeist Hildebert Wagner, who recently reported on proven effects of immunisation stimulation with the aid of fungus-based substances during the "First General Conference of Pharmaceutical Scientists" in Munich, points out, the approach adopted hy such concepts is cor-

The possibilities of immunisation sti-Continued on page 14



During the seventies research into the parent-child relationship began to focus more and more of its attention on the importance of the father in the child's development.

It was discovered that fathers can be very successful "mothers" and that the children develop a close relationship to their father at an early age.

In fact, the behaviour shown by both parents towards the child is characteriaed by greater similarities than differen-

Again and again it has been confirmed that the behaviour of the father, in its complementarity to that of the mother in certain fields, is irreplaceabla for the child's development.

There has been a definite ohift in society's imago of what a father should bo

Today, fathers have more opportunity to establish a closer relationship to tbelr children and if the mothers go out to work, which is the case for one in two mothers of children who go to achool, they look efter the children to a much greater extent than in days gono

Not only do they take care of them, hut there lo increased bodily contact.

Wassillos E. Fthenakis, a doctor, and Renete Niesel and Hans-Rainer Kanze, both qualified psychologists at the Institute for Educational Research on Early Chiidhood in Munich, decided to carry out a detailed investigation into the role of the father in the child's deve-

The father already becomes an lmportant figure during pregnancy and birth, for the more aonoitively he reacts to the pregnancy, the eesier it is for the mother to adapt herself to the situation.

The fears the mother mey have when she is in labour and during the actual birth can be calmed by the father's sup-

However, it is still not clear whether the father's presence at birth makes it easier for him to get on with the child later on or whother the father who deeldes to witness the birth himself can be classed as a "good father".

Discovery: father is quite a good mother

According to recent estimates, between 60 and 80 per cent of 'first-tima' fathors decido to be present at birth.

If given the opportunity, fathers are just as willing and able to care for the newly-born child as are mothers.

A large number of studies on fathers, mothers and thoir nowly-born children, carried out in the bospital daring the first few days following tha birth, have revealed that fathers behave the samo way na mothers towards thoir children.

In fact, if both parents are present, the fathers devote more attention to tha child than mothers.

Mothors certainly did hetter on one score: they smiled more often.

If left on their own with the child, both mother and father omiled a little less often and did not "question" tho child as much as when both parents were together.

It was also observed that the nature and the extent of dissimilarities between motherly and fatherly patterns of behaviour changed after bitth.

After three months, fathers ware found to smile almost as much as mothers during their stay in the hospital, whoreas after three weeks the latter touched the child's arms and legs moro often than the fathers, who had dono this more often in the clinic.

In the opinion of the scientists, it would appear that the perents learn a great deel from one another through the eare, attention and stimulation they both give to their child.

Research findings would euggest thut there ere indeed greater similarities than differences in the beliaviour shown by fatbors and mothers towards their eblidren, whether in their respective reactions to the child's screaming or in

the nature and frequency of bodily con-

This cortainly contradicts previous assumptions.

Feeding would still seem to be Mum's job, and mothers plek up the child and hold it in their arms more often than fathers do, oven if the child does not explicitly cry out for attention.

Mothers "talk" more to their bables, whereao fathors are more keen on visual stimulation, such us imitating the child's faciel expression, for axample.

An Important differenca, which has been confirmed by many studies on children between the ages of eight and thirty months, la the way in which mothers and fathers play with their children, an area in which there would yet again appear to be an outstanding com-

When the fether plays with the child, the emphasis is on physical activities, games in which there to plenty of movement and bodily contact.

Mothers use toys e lot moro and plnyfully" talk to their children. It is also interesting to note that boys

and girls recoive their intellectual stimulation from different games.

The intellectual development of the girls seems to be more linked to the language-based and intellectual stimuli from both the mother and the father, whereas the boys receive more intollectual stimuli from the father and are involved in more physical contact when playing with their futhers and mothers.

A further interesting finding is that the boys were more independent in

cases where both parents in in a loving and warm-hearts prevention of war is the main defined in the girls' cases, more is and made by Roman Catholic required: they were more is in the Federal Republic of Gerand sociable in the community in a peace policy paper published of mother and father had companied is the yardstlek by which military the father had damanded we say and armament should be judgdence at an early age.

The widespread assumed lighting Makes Peace.

The widespread assumption further is the first, and index person to whom the small child has also been proved wrong. Most stadics would suggest deterrent was not, in the long dren dovelop a bond to be which is shown aware of

which is shown among other tence were permissible but by no the fact that children aged merely a matter of military pre-and 21 months protest just less and capability, while the nu-about being separated from deterrent could only be tolerated

thers as from their mathers,
In addition, stadies Indian the aim of doterrence was to pretionship is formed much the ablo to explain how such a stradaring the accound half of a to succood in preventing war; The preference shown by the choice of armaments as a he latention was credibly apparent thoir fathers during the secon

the fact that 20-month old the possible repercussions of for to be held by the father the set and tactical planning and of mother results, eay the school as systems on the other side of the way the father plays with policy were taken into consideration.

Finally, the Importance of deterrent strategy that departed for the child's development by the aim of preventing war war-ed by the effects of his about outright condemnation. child, with the exact nature distributions list three criteria with feets depending on the arms the deterrent must comply to jus-

The most detrimental effect as part of a war prevention strat-

montal nbillties, are brought alliary options both existing and the father is absent due to decade must make war neither easier opposed to absence caused by see nor mora probable; gations or the death of the conty as many weapons may be definitely to be continued, the earlier is occurred war (and no more); child's live. The larger the sale and all must be reconcilable with efmily, the more pronounced by mutual arms limitation, arms remental effects.

mentul effects. Renate La bishops feel peace and freedom

threatened from two quarters, tho being totalitarian systems that dis-basic human rights in their own of influence and might; be sted to use their power to exert that influence or for blackmail and

in further threat to peace, as they ls that of an 'arms escalation standards which would him a cormous stockpiling of nucleor their acceptance in such school conventional arms that might one as many fear, load to the entastro-

MODERN LIVING

Bishops: 'nuclear deterrent no guarantee of peace'

ed by respect of human dignity and of

Defence was not solely, and not even primarily, a matter of security policy and a military contribution; it called mainly for a constant political, intelloctual and moral dispute with the ideolocical foundations of Marxism-Leni-

Even so, this defeoce could not, for the time being, dispense with a military

Advance concessions must be taken

No state in central Europe could be dofended in a nuclear war, agreed the second Berlin conference of East and West German writers.

But there is less agreement on other issues. In fact tha meeting has an interesting background of discord.

Six weeks beforehand, the West German organiser, Bernt Engelmann of Munich, had difficulty in gaining reelection as chairman of the Writers' Association.

Ho was strongly criticised for the ex-clusive nature of the first conference, beld at an East Berlin hotel in December 1981.

At his association's annual congress he wao obliged to practise salf-criticism and undortako "to excludo no-one from tho peace debato and to set aside personal disputes and controversieo."

The accord conference, held at the Academy of Arts In West Borlin, provided him with an opportunity of honouring this commitment.

In 1981 ho and GDR writer Stephan Hermlin succeeded, on the eve of martial law in Poland, in arranging a peace hid get-together of writers from both German states.

The West was represented by authors such as Gunter Grass, Uwe Johnson and Peter Schnelder, the East hy Hermenn Kant, Stefan Heym and Stephan

But it was an exclusive gathering at which, arguably, too much attention was paid to avoiding unpleasant oncounters.

Hermann Kant of the GDR Writers' Association did not have lo shake hands with Wolf Blermann, and Stephan Hermiln was spared an encounter with another former GDR writer.

On another occasion ho bad described emigres and expellees from the GDR

into consideration as a means of fosterlng confidence in international relations, but they must not jeopardise se-

The bishops encourage politicians to make any moves, even the smallest, that micht make possible a sensible dialogue in this sector.

curity or legitimate self-Interest.

To the protest movements they have this to sey:

society must not be jeopardised. Democratically legitimated majority deci-

slons that can lay claim to right and justlee deserve to be respected by Christlans in particular.

'Groups and campaigners who feel political decisions are wrong must constantly consider whother the methods of their objections or protests credibly testify to their Christian desire for peace.

"Wo appeal to them to choose methods of which they can fairly claim that they will remain non-violent, are committed to the basic values of Basic Law and will not load to breaches of the lnw." A rolevant point made elsewhere In the paper is that:

"Whether someone really wants to serve the cause of paace or has entirely different alms in mind can be seen from wbother ho speaks the language of peace or stirs up hatred and contompt "The internal and external peace of for mankind, pursuing egolstic inte-Rudolf Bauor

(Rheinische Post, 28 April 1983)

Writers meet again to discuss war

tance by Herr Engelmenn triggored the crisis in the West German Writers' Association.

So it was understandable that a numbor of erstwhile GDR writers who now live in the Federal Republic preferred not to attend the conference despite having been invited.

It was attendance by invitation only again, although this timo invitotiona word sout to ex-GDR writers Sarah Kirsch and Jürgen Fuchs.

Frau Kirsch was a former member of Horr Kant's executive committee, from which she was expelled. Horr Fuchs was a former convict in Jena, which la fast gaining a reputation as the centre of the peace movement in the GDR.

Beth publicly announced that they would not be taking part, Fuchs because, he said, it was not open to all and Kirsch because she felt a psace dehate in such exclusive surroundings was like an absurd talk show.

Their reasons were understandable but unwarranted as it turned out. The only absurdity at the West Berlin gathering was the assurances given by a number of Soviet delegates that there wore no difficulties placed in the way of the peace movement in their country.

Participants from the GDR, even offloials such as Hermann Kant, told a different tale. Stepban Hermiln was by no means alone in clearly expressing re-

gret about measures egainst poace demonstrators in Jena.

Hermann Kaot surprised the conference by approving a draft resolution by Günter Grass and Heinrich Albertz that included the decisration of principle that in a nuclear conflict no Central European state could be defended.

This agreement marks a new dimension in the Bast-West peace debate inasmuch as it clearly contradicts GDR Defence Minister Helnz Hoffmann, who quoted Jürgen Fuchs in declining to at-

The GDR, General Hoffmann said. did not sbare the view hold even by progreesive members of the peace movement, that in the nuclear age a just war was no ionger possible.

It did not feel that a nucloar missilo war was no longer a continuation of politics and the class struggle but merely a nuclear inferno and the end of the

No-one at the Berlin conference epoke in dofence of this claim despite personal declarations on behalf of General Hoffmann as a former member of the International Brigados in the Spa-

If this basis for further talks between German writers is maintained there will have been progress that could have re-

Some have alresdy been agreed. The next meeting is to be held near whore Porshing 2 missiles are schedulod to bo atationed in the Federal Republic.

At this gathering the writers will he abandoning pretensions to oxclusivity in a bld to make their voices hoard in the wider context of the West German

> Hannes Schwenger (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 26 April 1983)

Continued from page 13 mulation for treating cancer should be used in a "complementary and adjuvant

(supportive)" way. However, it's oill early days for this particular field. Wagner therefore bellevea that such research projects should also be encouraged.

On no account, however, should the general impression be created that "all is needed is to live a more boulthy life, chango food habits and swallow a few horbal extracts to fight or oven cure cancer in future.

Tho electe of scientists, practicians and laymon who in principle stand behind the alma pursued by the Gesellschast sur biologische Krebsabwehr is a most heterogenoous one and it is silli not certain to what extent agreement can be reached on which projects ought

e politicians in the previous SPD/ FDP coalition government wore also aware of such "alternativo" approaches to this problem.

However, a apecial work-group dealing with "unconventional methods for fighting cancer", set up as part of a General Programma for Fighting Caneer", has not had much success in finding projects worth supporting.

A commission act up by the German Cancer Prevention Society is in addition taking a closer look at "cancer medieines of doublful offectivenes".

It sets out to "compile a list of com-

ing "a link" to ortbodox medicine and not "confrontation".

In his opinion, the intended complementary methods of treatmont aimed st boosting the body's own resistance provido en opportunity for removing the stigma surrounding cancer.

Many cancer victims can

In selecting its projects, the Society's scientific advisory board will beso its fle eriteria.

not wont to see the emergence of ony kind of competition to the Deutsche Krebshille or other organisations.

mooly used medicines, the positive offeet of which, however, in the treatment of cancor has not or not conclusively been established, as well as a list of the existing experimental and clinical research findings in each caso,"

Radiologist Karlheinz Renner from Hanovor, who favours the classical methods of treating cancer, was most trenchant in stressing his intention of sook-

As Renner points out, this impression has been created by the media and overampbasised.

often much longer than in the case of other diseases which are not marked by the fatal odour of "malignancy".

decisions on generally accepted selenti-The board's Secretary Ronner does

> Wilhelm Girstenbrey (Seddeutsche Zeltung, 21 April 1983)

The birth-rate slump caused by the now entering grammar sch Increased use of the contreceptive pill in the Federal Republic of Germuny will leave many a grammar-school years ago. principal without the very basis of his

The pill puts headmasters'

careers in jeopardy

existence: pupils. Many schools are now making adventurous moves to make oure that their echools are not closed down by the edueation authorities due to the lack of

Some are drumming up support by putting forward educational arguments, others by cimply laying on the coffee and cake. It would be all too easy to dismiss all this with a smile, for after all no-one has any objections to more competition

in schools. And parents are free to choose which completely cured of their illness, the grammar school to send their children "survival period" for this disease is very to: the one which holds promise of the best otandardo or the one which has lis own privete beach on the island of Sylt, However, the dangers are more

deeply-rooted. Theso new problems facing grammer achools as a result of the drop in the number of pupils may well cause the kind of damage cimilar to the changes in the quality of German secondary schools brought about by the educational reforms during the sixtles.

Teachers compisin more and more about the fact that some of the children

Along with the drop is of war."

caused by the quantitatively the threats must be countered sioducational policies, which id meansly, and mainly by political
of Abiturienten (papils who the bishops write, continuing as cd the final exemination in the continued threat mar school and subsequently in view of the continued threat right to enter university), we add by tolalitarian systems the public faced by an additional drop. I died on to defend a peace govern-

Por a glance by the principals 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products made in Germany' lead to another reduction in mands made on pupils, it as at get through as many pupils at F And yet, the drop in the provides the educationalists

opportunities. After the many years " schools received substantial additional money, a stagnalid respect and also a decline in ber of pupils could lead to come and thus standard related. ments in Germany's grammar

beware of further quality loss, which we just cannot afford if remain an internationally con-Industrial nations.

ı.j

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